

CITY OF COVENTRY.



Annual Report

ON THE
HEALTH OF THE CITY

BY

E. H. SNELL, M.D., B.Sc., Lond., F.R.S., Ed.

Barrister-at-Law,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

1915.

COVENTRY :

CURTIS & BRAMISH, LTD., 50, HERTFORD STREET.

THE UNIVERSITY OF
THE VICTORIA AND
ALBERT MUSEUM
OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

CITY OF COVENTRY.



Annual Report

.. ON ..

The Health of the City

.. BY ..

E. H. SNELL, M.D., B.Sc., Lond.,

OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW

Diplomate in Public Health of the University of Cambridge; Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute, the Royal Institute of Public Health, and of the Royal Society of Medicine; Past-President of the Midland Branch of the Society of Medical Officers of Health; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Medico-Legal Society.

1915.

Coventry :

CURTIS AND BEAMISH, LTD., PRINTERS, HERTFORD STREET.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

MR. ALDERMAN W. HEWITT, *Chairman*.
 MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S., *Vice-Chairman*.
 THE MAYOR (MR. COUNCILLOR M. K. PRIDMORE).
 MR. ALDERMAN W. LEE, J.P.
 MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE.
 MR. COUNCILLOR COLLINGTON, M.R.C.S.
 MR. COUNCILLOR A. FRISWELL.
 MR. COUNCILLOR H. H. KENDRICK, M.R.C.S.
 MR. COUNCILLOR A. J. MAKEPEACE, L.D.S., R.C.S.
 MR. COUNCILLOR J. ORTON, M.D., D.P.H.
 MR. COUNCILLOR S. G. POOLE.

FIXED MEETINGS.

Jan. 6th, 1916.	Mar. 30th, 1916.	July 6th, 1916.
Feb. 10th, „	May 11th, „	Sept. 7th, „
Mar. 9th, „	June 1st, „	Oct. 12th, „

SANITARY STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	- E. H. SNELL, M.D., D.P.H.
Public Analyst	- A. BOSTOCK HILL, M.D., D.P.H.
Veterinary Inspector	- WILLIAM DALE, M.R.C.V.S.
Inspector of Nuisances	- W. H. CLARKE.*
Senior Assistant	- J. H. DRURY.* || ¶ (left Feb., 1916).
Housing Inspector	- W. MARTIN.* ||
Assistants	- { J. BARNISH.* || (enlisted). F. W. MORTIMER.* || o J. F. LORD.* || (enlisted).
Sub-Assistant Inspector	- T. PREEDY.
Health Visitors	- { Miss S. G. BARRATT.* † ‡ § Miss V. MCCLEARY.* † § Miss H. G. TOD.* † § Miss A. W. HUGHES † § (appointed Dec. 21st, 1915).
Senior Clerk	- W. STORER.
Junior Clerks	- { W. H. SIDWELL (enlisted). S. CLARKE (enlisted). Miss W. LEE.
Disinfector	- C. J. EMERSON.
Assistant Disinfector and Motor Driver	- S. MANSFIELD (enlisted).

* Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Inspector's Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.

§ Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

|| Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspecting Meat and other foods.

¶ Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Hygiene in its bearing on School Life.

o Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Practical Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

CITY HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

MR. ALDERMAN W. HEWITT, *Chairman.*

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S., *Vice-Chairman.*

MR. ALDERMAN W. LEE, J.P.

MR. COUNCILLOR COLLINGTON, M.R.C.S.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. FRISWELL.

MR. COUNCILLOR H. H. KENDRICK, M.R.C.S.

FIXED MEETINGS.

Being in each case the Tuesday preceding the Thursday meetings
of the Sanitary Committee.

AT 3 P.M., AT THE CITY HOSPITAL.

Jan. 4th, 1916.	Mar. 28th, 1916.	July 4th, 1916.
Feb. 8th, „	May 9th, „	Sept. 5th, „
Mar. 7th, „	„ 30th, „	Oct. 10th, „

CITY HOSPITAL OFFICERS.

Matron - - - - - MISS M. DAVIDSON.

Medical Superintendent - - - E. H. SNELL, M.D.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS SUB-COMMITTEE.

(To carry into effect the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and the Orders of Board of Agriculture thereunder, having delegated to them all the powers which the Committee, under the said Acts and Orders respectively, have power to delegate).

MR. ALDERMAN W. HEWITT.

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.

MR. COUNCILLOR ORTON, M.D., D.P.H.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR & MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE.

(To consider and report upon the questions of providing a Public Abattoir and a Municipal Lodging House).

THE MAYOR.

MR. ALDERMAN W. HEWITT.

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.

MR. ALDERMAN W. LEE, J.P.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE.

MR. COUNCILLOR S. G. POOLE.

SANATORIUM SELECTION SUB-COMMITTEE.

MR. ALDERMAN W. HEWITT.
MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.
MR. ALDERMAN W. LEE, J.P.

UNFIT HOUSES SUB-COMMITTEE.

(To visit Houses reported by the Medical Officer of Health as being unfit for habitation, and report to the Committee thereon).

MR. ALDERMAN W. HEWITT.
MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.
MR. ALDERMAN W. LEE, J.P.
MR. COUNCILLOR A. FRISWELL.
MR. COUNCILLOR H. H. KENDRICK, M.R.C.S.
MR. COUNCILLOR A. J. MAKEPEACE, L.D.S., R.C.S.
MR. COUNCILLOR S. G. POOLE.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY COMMITTEE.

(Appointed pursuant to the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913).

MR. ALDERMAN W. HEWITT.
MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.
MR. ALDERMAN W. LEE, J.P.
MR. COUNCILLOR BARNACLE.
MR. COUNCILLOR POOLE.
MRS. S. A. GRIFFITHS.

PART I.

Vital Statistics, &c.

CITY OF COVENTRY.



Forty-first Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen,
and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you the forty-first Annual Report—the nineteenth that I have presented—concerning the vital statistics and general sanitary condition of your City.

Although there has been a slight increase in the general death rate over the remarkably low figures of the three previous years, this compares very favourably with the general rates of the rest of the country, either urban or rural (page 15).

Though it is hoped that the Infantile Mortality rate may be still further lowered, the local rate is still a figure of the future for most manufacturing towns.

The incidence of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever has continued somewhat high; and the mortality from Measles was high.

The excessive demand for houses, necessarily accompanied by a great amount of overcrowding, has rendered difficult any material progress in obtaining improved housing conditions, and has also favoured the extension of infectious disease. With a depleted staff the work of the Health Department has been carried on under difficulties.

Under the circumstances, however, the report I am able to make affords some cause for satisfaction.

Summary of Vital Statistics.

The principal features of the vital statistics for the year 1915 have been as follow:—

Estimated population at the middle of the year, 122,982.

Birth Rate, 23.8. Average for previous 10 years, 27.3.

Marriage Rate, 20.8. Average for previous 10 years, 17.4.

Recorded Death Rate, 12.9. Average for previous 10 years, 12.8.

Infantile Death Rate, 87.8 per 1,000 births. Average for previous 10 years, 98.6.

Zymotic Death Rate, 1.39. Average for previous 10 years, 1.28.

Respiratory Death Rate (excluding Phthisis), 2.14.

Phthisis Death Rate, 1.23. Average for previous 10 years, 1.07.

Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis, .31.

Physical Features of the City and District.

In a Memorandum as to Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health, issued by the Local Government Board, one of the subjects suggested as deserving to be borne in mind in the preparation of these reports is that of the physical features and general character of the district, and it is pointed out that these reports are for the information of the Board as well as of the Council of the district, and that a statement of the local circumstances, and a history of local sanitary questions, which may seem superfluous for the latter, may often be needed for the former body.

The Annual Report for 1910, in an Appendix, contained a brief description of the physical features of the district, kindly supplied me by the late Mr. Alderman W. Andrews, F.G.S.

Population.

The population has been estimated on the supposition that the rate of increase which pertained between the census of 1901 and the census of 1911 has been continuing. The rate at which houses are being built and occupied indicates that this supposition is a reasonable one. The figure arrived at in this way has been 122,982, and on this figure the vital statistics for the year have been calculated.

Vital Statistics of the Wards.

The following table shows the estimated populations of the several wards, and the particulars on which these estimates are based, viz., the newly-completed houses at the middle of the year, the houses demolished, and vacant houses; it also gives the birth and death rates for the several wards, based on these estimates, and also the infantile mortality rates, which being based on the comparison of the infantile deaths to the actual number of births which occurred, are not based on estimates.

The variations in the death rate in the various wards are interesting, but these rates, taken for one year alone, for such limited populations, are not of much importance; the averages for a series of years must be consulted. The average for the previous ten years is given in the table. Only roughly can it be said that the divisions of the City into wards marks any defined character of the housing accommodation, yet it would appear that those wards containing the bulk of the more recently erected houses and newly-developed estates show a tendency to a lower rate than the older and more crowded portions of the City. This is also still more apparent in regard to the infantile mortality rate.

WARDS.	Estimated Population, middle of 1914.	Estimated Population, middle of 1915.	Houses Completed July 1st, 1914 to June 30th, 1915.	Demolished in 1915.	Estimated In- creased Population, July 1914 to June 1915.	Deaths Registered.	Death Rate, 1915.	Average Death Rate (10 years).	Births Registered.	Birth Rate, 1915.	Deaths under 1 year.	Infantile Death Rate.
Radford ..	9570	9815	37	2	245	109	11.1	11.3	218	22.2	14	64.2
Foleshill ..	13540	14333	117	2	799	160	11.1	11.8	367	25.5	17	46.3
Harnall ..	8737	9116	55	..	379	107	11.7	11.7	194	21.2	20	103.0
Swanswell ..	10610	10653	11	4	43	143	13.4	13.3	258	24.2	24	93.0
Bablake ..	5555	5555	6	6	..	116	20.8	16.5	112	20.1	15	133.9
Cheylesmore	7400	7290	5	29	..	127	17.4	19.3	130	17.8	17	130.7
Hearsall ..	17106	18003	183	54	897	166	9.2	10.1	406	22.5	34	83.7
Grey Friars	6315	6315	..	..	..	116	18.3	13.1	126	19.9	17	134.9
Hill Fields ..	8922	8922	..	..	..	99	11.1	11.8	196	21.9	23	117.3
All Saints ..	6384	6413	5	..	29	117	18.2	14.0	169	26.3	18	106.5
St. Mary's ..	5910	5917	1	..	7	124	20.9	16.2	145	24.5	18	124.1
Stoke ..	18954	20650	248	4	1696	211	10.2	11.4	611	29.5	41	67.1
	119003	122982	668	101	3979	1595	12.9	12.8	2932	23.8	258	87.8

The following Ward shows a decrease in population :—Cheylesmore, 110.

Occupied
Houses,
census, 1911
23,410

Vacant
Houses,
census, 1911,
382.

Vacant
Houses,
Nov., 1915,
56.

The following Tables record the vital statistics and general growth of the City as far as information can be acquired.

Coventry was constituted a separate County by Charter of Henry VI., 1451.

Incorporated with the County of Warwick, 1842.

Constituted a County Borough, 1888.

Area = 4,147 acres.

Rateable Value, 1915 £482,196 os.

 " " 1905 £307,820 os.

 " " 1895 £181,341 os.

Density of Population, 1915 = 29·6 per acre.

 " " 1914 = 28·7 "

 " " 1913 = 27·7 "

 " " 1912 = 26·8 "

 " " 1911 = 25·8 "

 " " 1910 = 24·6 "

 " " 1901 = 16·9 "

Average number of persons to each occupied house, 1915 = 4·6

 " " " 1914 = 4·6

 " " " 1913 = 4·5

 " " " 1912 = 4·5

 " " " 1911 = 4·5

 " " " 1901 = 4·5

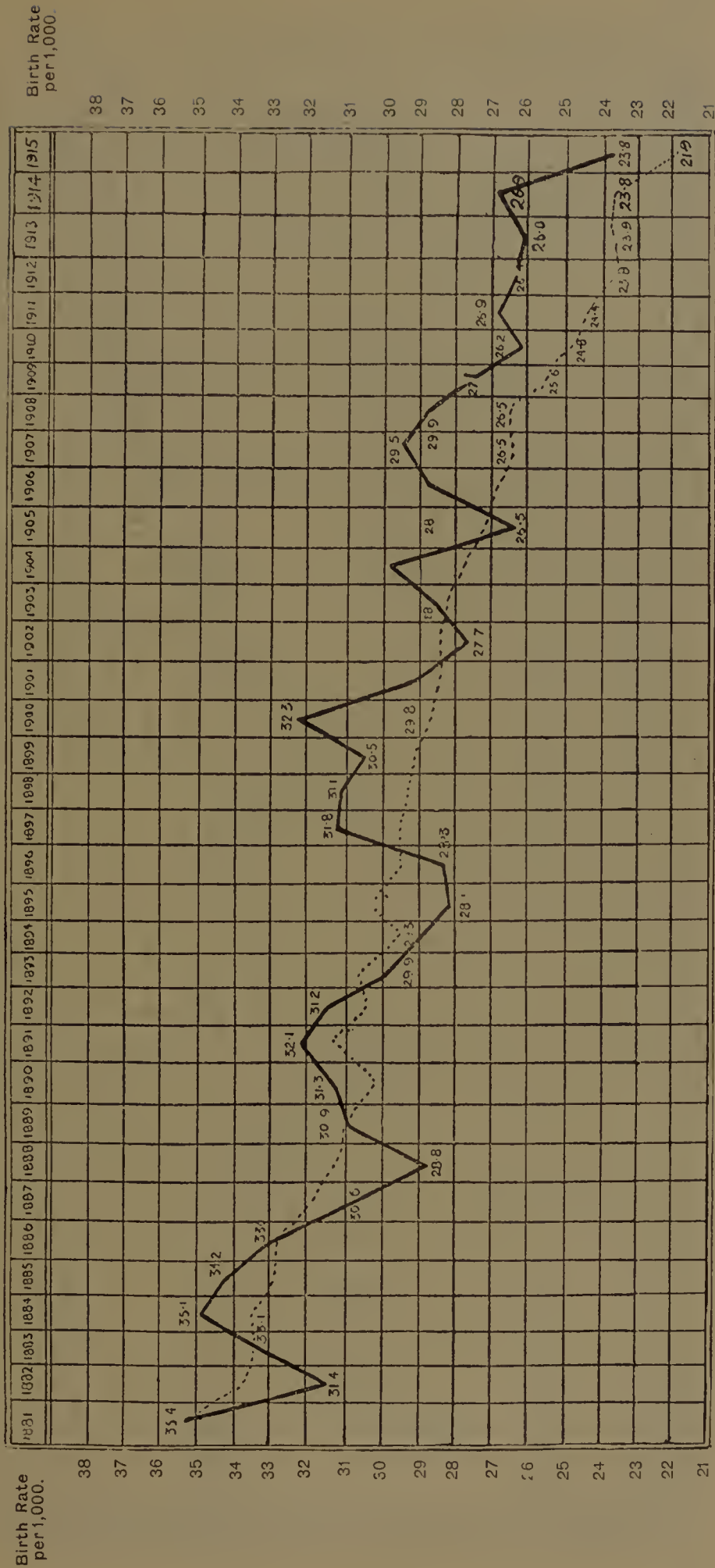
 " " " 1891 = 4·5

Year.	Houses Inhabited.	Vacant.	Population.	Mortality.	Zymotic Mortality.	Deaths under one year per 1000 born.	Birth Rate.
1377	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...
1586	...	...	6,502	...	...	...	...
1643	...	...	9,500	...	...	...	...
1694	...	...	6,711	...	...	...	...
1723	1,934	...	...	...	...	...	...
1748	2,066	...	12,817	32?	...	...	35?
1801	2,930	...	16,034	...	...	...	...
1811	3,448	*60	17,923	...	...	...	...
1821	3,729	*114	21,448	...	...	...	...
1831	5,144	*421	27,298	...	...	...	...
1841	6,531	*590	31,032	...	...	...	...
Ten Years' Average.							
1851	7,783	*151	36,812	27	...	...	...
1861	8,991	*1,026	40,936	25	...	...	...
1871	8,535	*816	37,670	22	...	...	...
1881	9,223	*643	42,111	20	3'3	150	35'4
1891	11,496	*284	52,724	18'5	1'7	142	31'0
1901	15,571	353	69,877	16'96	1'9	153'7	29'8
1911	19,500	218	87,188	13'7	1'4	109'3	28'0
1897	†12,440	73	61,234	16'8	1'8	157	31'3
1898	†12,939	75	61,555	17'3	2'9	200	31'1
†1899	†13,297	112	61,796	19'0	2'2	164	30'5
1900	15,461	292	70,075	17'5	2'4	131	32'3
1901	15,571	353	70,300	17'1	2'5	150	29'2
1911	23,515	95	107,287	13'3	2'08	109'8	26'9
1912	24,590	50	111,166	11'9	1'35	76'1	26'4
1913	25,051	113	115,064	11'4	0'84	91'6	26'0
1914	25,860	99	119,003	11'7	0'70	84'6	26'9
1915	26,667	56	122,982	12'9	1'39	87'8	23'8

* This number includes all business offices, whether in dwelling houses or factories, if not occupied on the night the Census was taken.

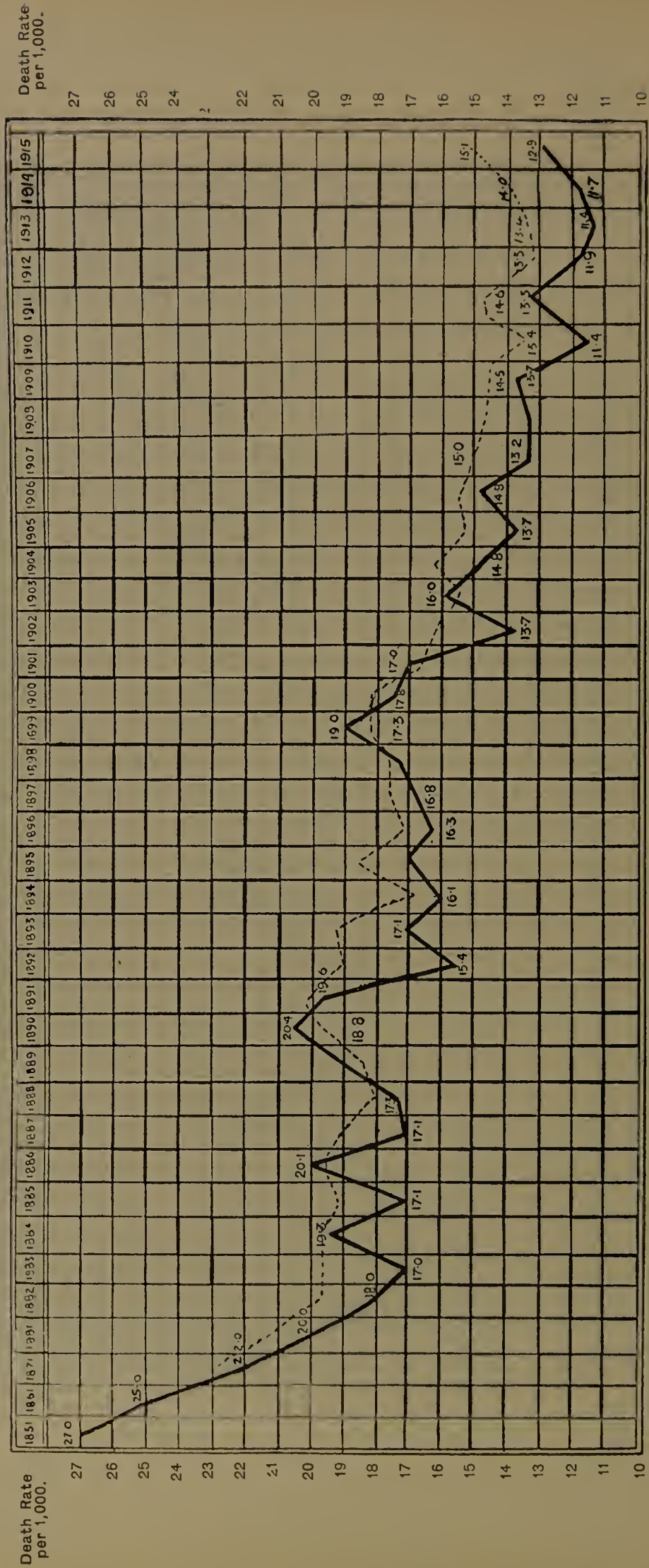
† This number omits all business offices, factories, etc.
These figures omit the added area.

CHART SHOWING DECLINE OF COVENTRY BIRTH RATE SINCE 1881.



Dotted line indicates Birth Rate for England and Wales.

CHART SHOWING DECLINE OF COVENTRY DEATH RATE SINCE 1851.



Dotted line indicates Decennial Average.

Marriages.

The number of marriages has been 1,282. This gives a marriage rate of 20.8. This is the highest marriage rate recorded locally since 1896. A much greater increase has occurred in the marriage rate for the whole country, though this still remains lower than the Coventry rate.

The average for the previous ten years was 17.4.

The following table shows the relation with the figures of previous years, and with the marriage rate for the country generally :—

Year.	No. of Marriages	Rate.	Rate for England.
1905	627	15.4	15.3
1906	802	19.1	15.6
1907	797	18.3	15.8
1908	778	17.0	14.9
1909	796	17.0	14.6
1910	886	17.4	14.8
1911	938	17.4	15.2
1912	959	17.2	15.5
1913	1026	17.8	15.5
1914	1091	18.2	15.9
1915	1282	20.8	19.3

Births.

There were 2,936 births registered as having taken place during the year within the City. The birth rate for the year has been 23.8. The average rate for the previous ten years was 27.3. There were 56 illegitimate births registered, or 1.9 per cent. of the total. In 1914 the percentage was 2.0, and in 1913 2.0. It will be noted that this is the lowest rate hitherto recorded locally, and that this synchronises with a corresponding fall in the rate for England and Wales.

The birth rate is compared with that for the whole of England and Wales in the following table :—

Year.	No. of Births	Birth Rate.	Rate for England and Wales.
1905	2153	26.5	27.2
1906	2422	28.8	27.0
1907	2571	29.5	26.3
1908	2630	28.9	26.5
1909	2601	27.8	25.6
1910	2674	26.2	24.8
1911	2886	26.9	24.4
1912	2943	26.4	23.8
1913	2999	26.0	23.9
1914	3203	26.9	23.8
1915	2936	23.8	21.8

Deaths.

There have been 1,575 deaths registered as having taken place during the year within your City; of these, 36 were deaths of non-residents; these have been referred to the districts in which they ordinarily resided; and there were 56 deaths of residents which occurred elsewhere; these have to be added to the above number. The actual number of deaths, therefore, which has to be regarded in estimating the death rate is 1,595. This gives a recorded death rate of 12.96 per thousand of the population. On page 16 is represented a table showing the weekly variations in the uncorrected death rates for the expired portions of each year for the past ten years.

The following table shows the mean age at death of the persons who died in the past twenty years:—

Year.	Total Deaths.	Total completed Years Lived.	Mean Age at Death.
1915	1595	59807	37.5
1914	1399	55635	39.7
1913	1318	48110	36.5
1912	1330	49040	36.8
1911	1431	50873	35.4
1910	1162	44595	38.3
1909	1285	46589	36.2
1908	1217	45744	37.5
1907	1152	42072	36.5
1906	1247	45236	36.2
1905	1114	41866	38.0
1904	1132	39623	35.0
1903	1188	43270	36.4
1902	1007	36743	36.4
1901	1203	39709	33.0
1900	1223	42687	34.5
1899	1182	40156	36.5
1898	1060	29858	28.1
1897	1037	35045	33.8
1896	965	33544	34.7
1895	953	33486	35.1

To compare the "Recorded" death rate with that of other towns, it is necessary to make an allowance for the difference in age and sex constitution of the different towns. This is done by obtaining from the "Standard" * death rate of each town the "Factor for Correction." † The "Factor for Correction" for

*The "Standard" death rate signifies the rate at all ages calculated on the hypothesis that the rates for each sex at each of twelve age-periods in each town were the same as in England and Wales during the ten years 1901-1911.

†The "Factor for Correction" is obtained by dividing the "Standard" death rate in England and Wales by the "Standard" death rate in each town, and is the figure by which the "Recorded" death rate should be multiplied in order to correct for variations of sex and age distribution. This gives the "Corrected" death rate.

Coventry is 1.0671; the recorded death rate is then multiplied by this factor for correction, and the resulting figure is the "Corrected" death rate. The corrected death rate of Coventry in 1915 was 13.76; this is in excess (.80) of the recorded death rate, which is another way of saying that in Coventry the sex and age constitution of the population is so circumstanced that it tends to the advantage of Coventry so far as the actual death rate recorded is concerned.

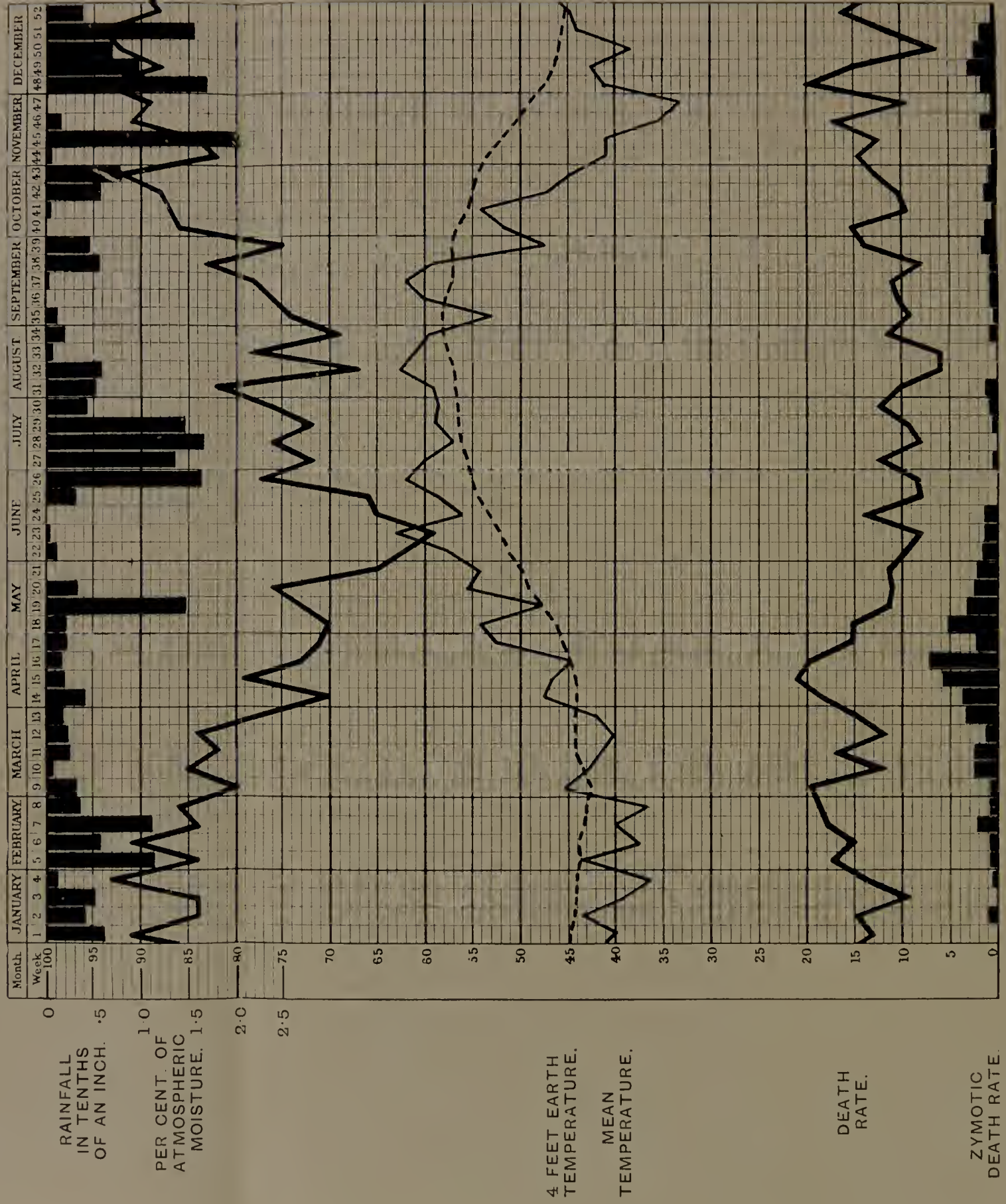
The death rate for England and Wales was	...	14.8
„ „ the 96 great towns was	...	15.9
„ „ the 148 smaller towns was	...	14.2
„ „ rural England and Wales was		13.6

DEATH RATE.

From 1st of January each year to the end of each week, or to the Saturday nearest to the date mentioned in the first column for the past 10 years.

Week.	Date.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Average for past 10 years
	Jan.											
1	" 7	12.9	13.4	11.0	16.0	9.3	13.1	9.8	8.7	10.5	11.5	11.6
2	" 14	16.0	13.2	13.5	12.1	10.0	14.0	13.6	10.3	16.8	12.9	13.2
3	" 21	14.3	13.9	12.9	12.2	10.7	15.0	13.7	12.0	16.7	11.8	13.3
4	" 28	14.0	14.7	13.6	13.4	12.3	16.4	14.5	13.1	17.6	12.3	14.1
	Feb.											
5	" 4	13.1	13.9	13.4	12.9	13.2	15.7	14.8	14.8	17.7	13.3	14.2
6	" 11	14.1	14.5	14.0	13.2	13.1	16.2	15.4	15.5	16.2	13.6	14.5
7	" 18	14.5	14.8	13.2	13.4	13.1	16.1	15.3	16.0	16.5	14.5	14.7
8	" 25	14.3	14.9	13.5	13.9	12.9	15.7	14.6	16.0	15.6	14.7	14.6
	Mar.											
9	" 4	14.2	14.5	13.5	14.0	13.0	15.4	14.1	15.7	15.1	15.2	14.4
10	" 11	14.3	14.2	13.9	14.6	13.3	15.1	13.8	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.4
11	" 18	14.5	14.3	14.3	15.0	13.2	15.5	13.9	15.9	14.8	15.1	14.6
12	" 25	14.8	14.1	14.3	14.7	13.1	15.6	14.0	15.4	14.5	14.8	14.5
	April											
13	" 1	14.7	14.0	14.1	15.1	12.7	15.9	14.3	15.1	14.5	14.8	14.5
14	" 8	14.8	14.0	14.0	15.1	12.7	15.8	13.9	14.6	14.4	14.1	14.3
15	" 15	14.7	14.2	14.1	15.3	12.6	15.6	13.5	14.1	14.0	15.4	14.3
16	" 22	15.2	13.9	14.4	15.0	12.7	15.2	13.3	13.8	14.0	15.7	14.3
17	" 29	15.8	13.6	14.4	15.1	12.8	14.7	13.1	13.7	13.8	15.7	14.2
	May											
18	" 6	15.2	13.7	13.8	15.0	12.6	14.7	13.0	13.7	13.5	15.6	14.0
19	" 13	15.0	14.0	14.3	15.3	12.6	14.6	13.1	13.7	13.3	15.4	14.1
20	" 20	14.7	13.9	14.3	15.5	12.5	14.2	12.8	13.4	13.4	15.2	13.9
21	" 27	14.5	13.9	14.1	15.6	12.4	14.2	12.2	13.3	13.3	15.0	13.8
	June											
22	" 3	14.6	13.9	14.0	15.4	12.4	14.0	12.6	13.2	13.1	14.8	13.8
23	" 10	14.4	14.1	13.8	15.5	12.2	13.8	12.5	13.0	13.2	14.5	13.7
24	" 17	14.3	13.8	13.7	15.5	12.2	13.8	12.6	12.9	13.1	14.5	13.6
25	" 24	14.3	13.8	13.6	15.2	12.1	13.8	12.4	12.7	12.9	14.2	13.5
	July											
26	" 1	14.3	13.3	13.5	15.3	11.9	13.7	12.3	12.6	12.9	14.0	13.3
27	" 8	14.0	13.6	13.4	15.2	11.8	13.7	12.0	12.5	12.7	13.9	13.2
28	" 15	13.8	13.4	13.3	14.4	11.7	13.5	12.0	12.5	12.6	13.7	13.0
29	" 22	13.6	13.5	13.2	15.0	11.7	13.4	11.7	12.4	12.5	13.6	13.0
30	" 29	13.4	13.4	13.3	14.9	11.7	13.3	11.5	12.3	12.4	13.5	12.9
	Aug.											
31	" 5	13.6	13.6	13.4	14.8	11.0	13.3	11.0	12.1	12.2	13.4	12.8
32	" 12	13.5	13.3	13.4	14.6	10.9	13.2	11.3	12.0	12.1	13.2	12.7
33	" 19	13.7	13.9	13.3	14.4	10.8	13.3	11.3	11.9	12.2	13.0	12.6
34	" 26	14.2	12.9	13.4	14.3	10.9	13.6	11.2	11.8	12.0	12.9	12.7
	Sept.											
35	" 2	14.2	12.9	13.4	14.2	10.8	13.6	11.2	11.7	11.9	12.9	12.6
36	" 9	14.7	12.8	13.4	14.2	10.7	13.7	11.3	11.7	12.0	12.7	12.7
37	" 16	14.9	12.8	13.4	14.7	10.7	13.8	11.0	11.6	11.9	12.7	12.7
38	" 23	15.1	12.6	13.3	13.8	10.7	13.8	11.3	11.5	11.8	12.6	12.6
39	" 30	14.9	12.5	13.2	13.8	10.8	13.7	11.2	11.5	11.8	12.6	12.6
	Oct.											
40	" 7	15.0	12.6	13.2	13.8	10.8	13.6	11.1	11.4	11.7	12.7	12.5
41	" 14	15.0	12.6	13.1	13.7	10.9	13.6	11.0	11.5	11.7	12.6	12.5
42	" 21	14.8	12.6	13.1	13.6	10.9	13.5	11.0	11.5	11.6	12.6	12.5
43	" 28	14.8	12.7	13.0	13.5	10.9	13.4	11.0	11.4	11.6	12.5	12.4
	Nov.											
44	" 4	14.8	12.8	13.2	13.4	10.9	13.3	11.2	11.4	11.5	12.6	12.5
45	" 11	15.0	12.9	13.2	13.4	10.7	13.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	12.6	12.5
46	" 18	14.8	13.0	13.2	13.4	10.8	13.2	11.4	11.4	11.4	12.7	12.5
47	" 25	14.8	13.1	13.2	13.4	10.8	13.1	11.4	11.3	11.4	12.6	12.5
	Dec.											
48	" 2	14.7	13.1	13.0	13.5	10.9	13.1	11.1	11.3	11.2	12.7	12.4
49	" 9	14.6	13.2	13.1	13.7	10.9	13.0	11.5	11.2	11.4	12.8	12.5
50	" 16	14.8	13.1	13.1	13.7	10.9	13.0	11.6	11.3	11.4	12.7	12.5
51	" 23	14.8	13.2	13.2	13.7	10.9	13.0	11.6	11.3	11.4	12.7	12.5
52	" 30	14.8	13.2	13.1	13.7	11.3	13.0	11.7	11.2	11.4	12.8	12.6

CHART ILLUSTRATING THE RELATION BETWEEN THE DEATH RATES
AND PRINCIPAL METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.



Meteorology.

Meteorological observations are made daily at the City Hospital, and posted at St. Mary's Hall. Monthly records of them are forwarded to the Meteorological Office, and published by that Office in the monthly weather reports. These records are summarised by the Meteorological Office.

The relationship existing between the death rate and the temperature, and the humidity of the atmosphere, is graphically represented in the curves on the plate on the opposite page.

The summary of the meteorological observations taken during the year is given on page 22.

The highest temperature recorded in the shade was on June 8th, when 79.9° F. was reached. Freezing point or below was recorded in the screen on 53 days during the year; these days were distributed throughout the months as follows:—

January	7	July	
February	11	August	
March	11	September	
April	1	October	1
May	1	November	14
June		December	7

The highest temperature recorded four feet below the surface of the ground was 58.2° F. on August 25th, 27th and 28th, and that one foot below the surface was 63.0° F. on August 11th.

Rain fell on 173 days. The total rainfall at the City Hospital amounted to 29.19 inches, or 4.03 inches more than in 1914.

The greatest fall recorded in any 24 hours, from 9 a.m. to 9 a.m., was noted on 16th July, when the amount collected was 1.44 inches.

In addition to the ordinary rain gauge situated on the ground, there is an automatic rain gauge at this station; its funnel is situated 4 feet 11 inches above the ground; this collected 26.15 inches of rain.

The daily records of rainfall for the year are given on the next page.

RAINFALL, 1915.

Date.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
1	'08	'13	'06	..	'23	..	..	'01	'02	'07	'03	'11
2	'09	'12	'25	'11	..	'12	..	'68	'04	'29	..	'05
3	'70	..	'01	'08	..	..	1'20	'30	'02	..	..	'13
4	'03	..	..	..	'10	..	'24	..	..	..	..	'74
5	'02	'20	..	..	'04	..	'03	'03	..	..	'02	'44
6	'14	'33	..	'26	..	..	'72	'06	..	..	..	'08
7	'06	'36	..	'06	'07	'03	'50	'11	..	..	..	'42
8	'05	'15	'01	..	..	..	..	'02	..	..	'04	..
9	'02	'12	..	'08	..	..	..	..	..	..	'27	'40
10	'30	..	'06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
11	'06	..	..	'02	'11	..	'13	..	..	..	'68	'08
12	'05	..	..	'19	'44	..	..	'27	..	'02	'94	..
13	'01	'31	..	..	'66	..	..	..	..	..	'02	'04
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	'06	'27	'04	..	..	'36
15	'25	..	..	'01	'09	..	'10	'04	..	'03	'15	'12
16	'06	'56	..	..	'16	..	1'44	'03	..	..	..	'16
17	..	'27	'01	..	'22	..	'05	..	..	..	..	'01
18	..	'25	'22	..	..	..	..	'02	..	..	..	..
19	..	'01	'02	..	'11	..	'14	..	..	..	..	..
20	'24	..	..	'07	..	..	..	'02	..	..	..	'10
21	'20	'04	..	..	..	..	'18	..	..	'02	..	'08
22	'09	..	'17	'08	..	..	'31	..	'03	..	..	'17
23	..	'05	'03	..	..	'05	'57	..	'03	'55	..	'28
24	..	..	'04	'03	..	..	'13	..	'45	'19	..	'10
25	..	..	..	..	..	'25	'12	..	'02	'02	..	'42
26	..	'14	..	..	..	..	'07	..	'04	..	..	'40
27	..	'05	..	..	..	'01	'29	..	..	'48	..	'02
28	..	'13	..	..	..	..	'01	'18	'10	'01	..	..
29	..	..	..	..	..	'17	'02	'02	..	..	'16	'06
30	'07	..	..	..	..	'02	'04	'01	..	'09	'06	'07
31	'05	..	..	..	..	..	..	'03	..	'11	..	'22
Totals	2'57	3'22	'88	'99	2'23	'65	6'35	2'10	'79	1'88	2'47	5'06
No. of Rain Days.	20	17	11	11	11	7	21	17	10	12	11	25

Total Rainfall for Year = 29.19 inches: No. of Rain Days 173.

RAINFALL AT DIFFERENT LOCAL STATIONS.

1915.

			City Hospital.	Spencer Road.	St. Paul's Road.	Pumping Station, Whitley.
January	..	..	2'57	2'59	2'58	3'22
February	..	..	3'22	3'40	3'27	3'04
March	..	..	'88	'92	'92	1'10
April..	..	..	'99	'97	'79	'92
May ..	..	..	2'23	2'31	2'21	2'17
June ..	..	..	'65	'56	'49	'65
July ..	..	..	6'35	6'51	6'82	6'28
August	..	..	2'10	'99	1'96	3'02
September	..	..	'79	65	'87	'79
October	..	..	1'88	1'89	2'03	1'53
November	..	..	2'47	2'56	2'67	2'50
December	..	..	5'06	4'97	4'92	4'24
Total	..	..	29'19	28'32	29'53	29'46

For the records of rainfall at Spencer Road, St. Paul's Road, and Whitley, I am indebted to the courtesy of Major R. B. Caldicott, J.P., Mr. J. B. Morris, and the City Engineer respectively.

The monthly amounts of rain registered at the City Hospital are given below, together with the corresponding tables for the previous twenty years.

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Jan...	3.82	1.27	1.98	.79	3.45	3.44	.98	1.04	2.17	2.66	.72	3.53	.925	.685	1.27	2.38	.88	4.67	3.94	1.00	2.57
Feb...	.16	.50	3.06	1.03	2.60	3.82	1.64	1.51	1.05	3.13	.80	2.405	1.070	.905	.75	2.49	1.69	1.63	.86	1.57	3.22
March	1.94	2.38	2.78	.84	1.21	.62	1.78	1.68	4.03	1.41	3.02	1.24	1.055	2.635	3.05	.80	2.01	3.39	3.73	2.52	.88
April	1.92	1.07	2.23	1.98	1.87	1.27	1.92	2.19	1.555	.90	1.475	.46	1.810	3.655	1.43	1.87	.84	.33	4.11	1.48	.99
May	.575	.36	1.95	2.55	2.35	1.66	.88	2.24	3.21	1.55	.265	2.23	3.685	2.235	1.55	2.30	.82	3.63	2.33	1.18	2.23
June	.94	3.52	2.68	.72	1.61	3.15	2.64	2.47	2.65	.33	2.95	3.375	2.520	1.490	3.05	1.25	1.84	4.77	.81	2.40	.65
July..	2.80	2.345	.36	1.045	1.11	1.62	2.46	1.48	2.69	2.56	.865	.955	2.775	2.435	3.49	2.81	.15	3.20	1.01	2.12	6.35
Aug.	2.225	2.12	3.78	3.54	1.285	3.00	1.725	3.47	3.97	1.73	4.625	1.005	2.890	3.155	1.91	4.04	1.62	6.22	.56	1.60	2.10
Sept..	.79	4.46	2.25	.63	1.73	.45	1.21	1.09	2.13	1.92	2.005	1.015	.780	1.450	2.36	.77	1.68	.99	1.68	.72	.79
Oct...	2.99	2.51	1.74	2.58	2.16	2.77	1.30	2.29	6.38	.595	1.035	5.175	4.640	1.230	3.75	2.24	2.61	2.56	3.15	2.02	1.88
Nov.	3.81	1.31	1.40	1.90	1.53	1.99	.69	1.595	1.57	1.31	2.74	2.925	2.065	1.185	.61	4.49	2.63	1.75	3.02	3.00	2.47
Dec.	2.02	3.36	2.58	2.26	1.80	5.09	4.19	1.48	1.34	1.88	.815	2.095	3.355	2.040	3.43	4.13	4.60	3.88	1.15	5.55	5.06
Totals	23.99	25.205	26.79	19.865	25.705	28.88	21.415	22.535	32.745	19.975	21.315	26.41	27.57	23.100	26.65	29.57	21.37	37.02	26.35	25.16	29.19

The average yearly rainfall at this station for the preceding twenty-three years, 1892 to 1914, was 25.222 inches. The rainfall for 1915 was therefore 3.97 inches above the average for these years.

The average rainfall for the Midland Counties, as recorded by the Meteorological Office, was 29.6 in 1915.

Below is given the total amounts of bright sunshine recorded during each of the past eleven years by the two sunshine recorders in use; the Campbell-Stokes instrument is the only one recognised by the Meteorological Office.

Year.	Campbell-Stokes' Sunshine Recorder.	Jordan's Sunshine Recorder.
	Hours.	Hours.
1905	1343	1053
1906	1536	1338
1907	1354	1197
1908	1406	1220
1909	1478	1249
1910	1312	1104
1911	1555	1446
1912	1125	1094
1913	1169	1107
1914	1452	1315
1915	1463	1260

A Meteorological Station has now existed at the City Hospital for twenty-four years. The records give data for calculating the "mean" monthly temperatures over this period of time. These are as follow :—

January	... 38.1°	July	... 61.5°
February	... 39.3°	August	... 60.5°
March	... 42.2°	September	... 54.6°
April	... 47.1°	October	... 49.2°
May	... 52.5°	November	... 43.0°
June	... 58.4°	December	... 40.0°

Meteorological Observations made at the City Hospital, Coventry, 1915.

Lat. 52° 24' 34"

Long. 1° 30' 20"

Height of rim of rain gauge above mean Sea Level 271ft.

The cistern of the barometer is situated 309 feet above sea level.

1915	Baro- meter	Air Temperature.						Hygrometer.				Earth Tempera- ture.		Bright Sun- shine.		Cloud. Mean of Observations at 9 a.m. (Scale 0-10).	Rain and other Forms of Precipitation.					Weather, No. of Days of						Wind Force (0-12.)		Wind Direction. No. of observations reduced to totals of 93 for each month.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		Mean of			Absolute Minimum and Maximum			Mean of Observa- tions at 9 a.m.				At 1 foot depth.		Total Possible			Number of Days.	Total Fall. mm.	Difference from Average. mm.	Amount. mm.	Most in a Day. Day of Month.	Snow.	Thunderstorm.	Clear Sky.	Overcast.	Fog.	Ground Frost.	Gale.	Number of Observations of Moderate and Strong Winds.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		Max'm A	Min'm. B	Mean of A and B.	Difference from Average.	Minimum	Day of Month.	Maximum.	Day of Month.	Dry Bulb.	Depression of Wet Bulb.	Vapour Pressure.	Humidity.	At 4 feet depth.	Per cent. of																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Mean Pressure at 32° F. at Station Level.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			

TABLE 1.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1915 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.†		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.*	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.†	of Residents not registered in the District.‡	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.†	Rate.					Number.*	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	Number.*	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1910	102,000	2674	2674	27.2	1153	11.3	16	25	230	86.0	1162	11.4
1911	107,287	2886	2887	26.9	1419	13.2	18	30	317	109.8	1431	13.3
1912	111,166	2943	2943	26.4	1306	11.7	19	43	224	76.1	1330	11.9
1913	115,064	2998	2999	26.0	1324	11.5	38	32	275	91.6	1318	11.4
1914	119,003	3197	3203	26.9	1381	11.6	30	48	271	84.6	1399	11.7
1915	122,982	2932	2936	23.8	1575	12.8	36	56	258	87.8	1595	12.9

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 4,147 acres.

Total population at all ages, 106,349
Total families or separate occupiers 23,410

At Census of 1911.

NOTES TO TABLE I.

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths registered in the district during the calendar year and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. The rates are calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population as stated in Column 2. In a district in which large Public Institutions for the sick or infirm seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Columns 5 and 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the calendar year as having actually occurred within the district, but excluding the deaths of soldiers and sailors that have occurred in hospitals and institutions in the district.

In Column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† The Medical Officer of Health has from the returns made to him by the local Registrar of Deaths, as well as from the quarterly lists furnished by the Registrar-General, to fill in Column 8 in accordance with the rule in the next paragraph below. The Registrar-General, either directly or through the County Medical Officer of Health, will supply the Medical Officer of Health with the particulars of deaths to be entered in Column 9; and all such deaths are included in this Column, unless an error is detected, and its correction has been accepted by the Registrar-General. For Column 4 the Registrar-General will furnish to the Medical Officer of Health, a Statement of the number of births needing to be added to or subtracted from the total supplied by the local Registrar.

‡ “Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, *e.g.*, casuals, are not included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (*b*) below. The Medical Officer of Health will state in Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of “non-residents” which are to be deducted, and will state in Column 9 the number of deaths of “residents” registered outside the district which are to be added in calculating the nett death-rate of his district.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) have been regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement have been referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence have been referred (*a*) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (*b*) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (*c*) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (*d*) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1915.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY. (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.										Total Cases removed to Hospital.			
	At all Ages.	At Age†—Years.						Radford Ward. 1	Poleshill Ward. 2	Hannall Ward. 3 (H)	Swanswell Ward. 4	Bablake Ward. 5	Chelyesmore Ward. 6 (W)	Hearsall Ward. 7	Grey Friars Ward. 8	Hill Fields Ward. 9	All Saints Ward. 10		St. Mary's Ward. 11	Stoke Ward. 12	
		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.														65 & upwards.
Small-pox
Cholera (C) Plague (P)
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	..	2	72	114	15	5	1	..	19	14	22	3	12	16	5	16	13	15	55	31	
Erysipelas	1	2	5	14	39	18	10	10	8	9	3	6	14	7	7	2	5	9	..	
Scarlet fever	2	148	422	49	34	1	..	53	76	93	18	31	155	26	36	19	22	79	530	
Typhus fever	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Relapsing fever (R)	
Continued fever (C)	
Puerperal fever	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	..	1	..	3	2	2	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	2	4
Poliomyelitis	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	3	3	6	..	4	..	..	1	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	427	2	47	95	202	64	5	28	24	53	17	22	56	15	30	27	30	44	189*	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	..	65	17	25	13	4	1	..	4	4	6	2	7	11	1	4	6	4	8	2*	
Anthrax	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	
Totals ..	1496	38	252	616	191	297	87	15	117	172	130	190	47	261	56	97	67	76	199	712	

Mark (H) indicates the locality in which the City Hospital is situated. (Built for 102 beds.)

Mark (W) indicates the locality in which the Workhouse is situated.

* These are cases removed to Sanatoria only, and do not include cases removed to Union Infirmary.

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria, &c. :—City Hospital, Coventry, and Pinley (Small Pox) Hospital, in Coventry Rural District (City Council) Winsley Northwood and other Sanatoria (v. report).

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during Year 1915.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District (a).									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District (b).
		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes	{ Certified (c) Uncertified	1567 28	251 7	94 2	96 1	88 1	61 ..	196 2	352 6	429 9	323 ..
Enteric Fever		5	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	3
Small Pox .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles		87	17	30	34	6	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever		14	..	..	5	9	..	..	..	..	13
Whooping-cough		13	5	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup		37	1	4	18	14	..	..	..	..	12
Influenza		16	..	1	..	..	2	..	6	7	1
Erysipelas		2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)		152	1	2	2	5	23	76	41	2	29
Tuberculous Meningitis		16	2	2	7	4	1	..	..	..	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases		23	2	2	5	7	2	3	1	1	11
Cancer, malignant disease		98	..	..	..	1	..	12	63	22	25
Rheumatic Fever		2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Meningitis (See note (d))		12	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	..	2
Organic Heart Disease		136	..	..	..	5	5	18	65	43	22
Bronchitis		131	15	9	4	2	..	3	30	68	21
Pneumonia (all forms)		113	28	21	5	6	1	11	21	20	15
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ..		20	..	3	2	1	1	3	4	6	6
Diarrhoea and Enteritis. (See note (e)) ..		16	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis		8	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	6
Cirrhosis of Liver		17	1	..	..	..	..	2	10	4	2
Alcoholism		10	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease		31	..	..	..	2	..	8	14	7	4
Puerperal Fever		2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition		5	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth		107	104	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide		49	9	1	3	9	3	6	10	8	22
Suicide		7	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	4
Other Defined Diseases		431	49	7	6	9	14	35	73	238	108
Diseases ill-defined or unknown		7	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	3
		1595	258	96	97	89	61	198	358	438	323
Sub Entries included in above figures.											
14. (a) Cerebro-spinal Meningitis		5	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	1
28. (a) Poliomyelitis .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Anthrax		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
*Lobar Pneumonia		16	1	1	2	..	1	4	3	4	2
*Pneumonia (type not stated)		55	4	9	1	5	..	7	16	13	3

* Sub-Entries should here be made for other deaths which it is desirable to distinguish on account of their administrative importance or special interest (e.g., any deaths from Anthrax, Typhus or Glanders, which have been included under 28, *Other Defined Diseases*; or deaths from pneumonia other than broncho-pneumonia which have been included under 17, *Pneumonia all forms*).

NOTES TO TABLE III.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" on page XXV. of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death.

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are *included* with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" *see* footnote to Table I.

The total deaths in column 2 of Table III. equal the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

- (b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or of non-residents, are entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified."
- (d) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.
- (e) Title 19 is used for deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis at all ages. (In the "Short List" deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years are included under Title 19; those at 2 years and over being placed under Title 28).
- N.B.—Deaths of soldiers and sailors occurring in hospitals and institutions in the district are excluded from the total number of deaths registered in the district, and such deaths are in like manner excluded from column 11 of Table III.

TABLE IV.—**Infant Mortality during the year 1915.**

Net Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.					Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	...	...	...	64	15	13	14	106	47	30	43	25	251
	Uncertified	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
{	Small-pox	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	11	17
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	5
	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
{	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
{	Abdominal Tuberculosis (<i>b</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
{	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Convulsions	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	1	2	4	...	10
{	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	3	3	4	1	15
{	Pneumonia (all forms)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	16	5	28
	Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	2	2	13
{	Enteritis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	2	1	9
	Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
{	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	6
	Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
{	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	6
	Injury at Birth	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
{	Atelectasis	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
	Congenital Malformations (<i>c</i>)	...	...	...	9	2	2	...	13	2	...	1	...	16
{	Premature Birth	...	...	...	38	4	4	3	49	6	1	...	...	56
	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	5	1	5	3	14	11	6	1	...	32
{	Other Causes	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	10	4	1	2	1	18
					69	17	13	14	113	47	30	43	25	258

Net Births in the year:—Legitimate, 2,880; Illegitimate, 56.

Net Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants, 247.
Illegitimate Infants, 11.

NOTES TO TABLE IV.

(a) The total in the last column of Table IV. equals the total in column 10 of Table I, and in column 3 of Table III.

(b) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis and from Tabes Mesenterica.

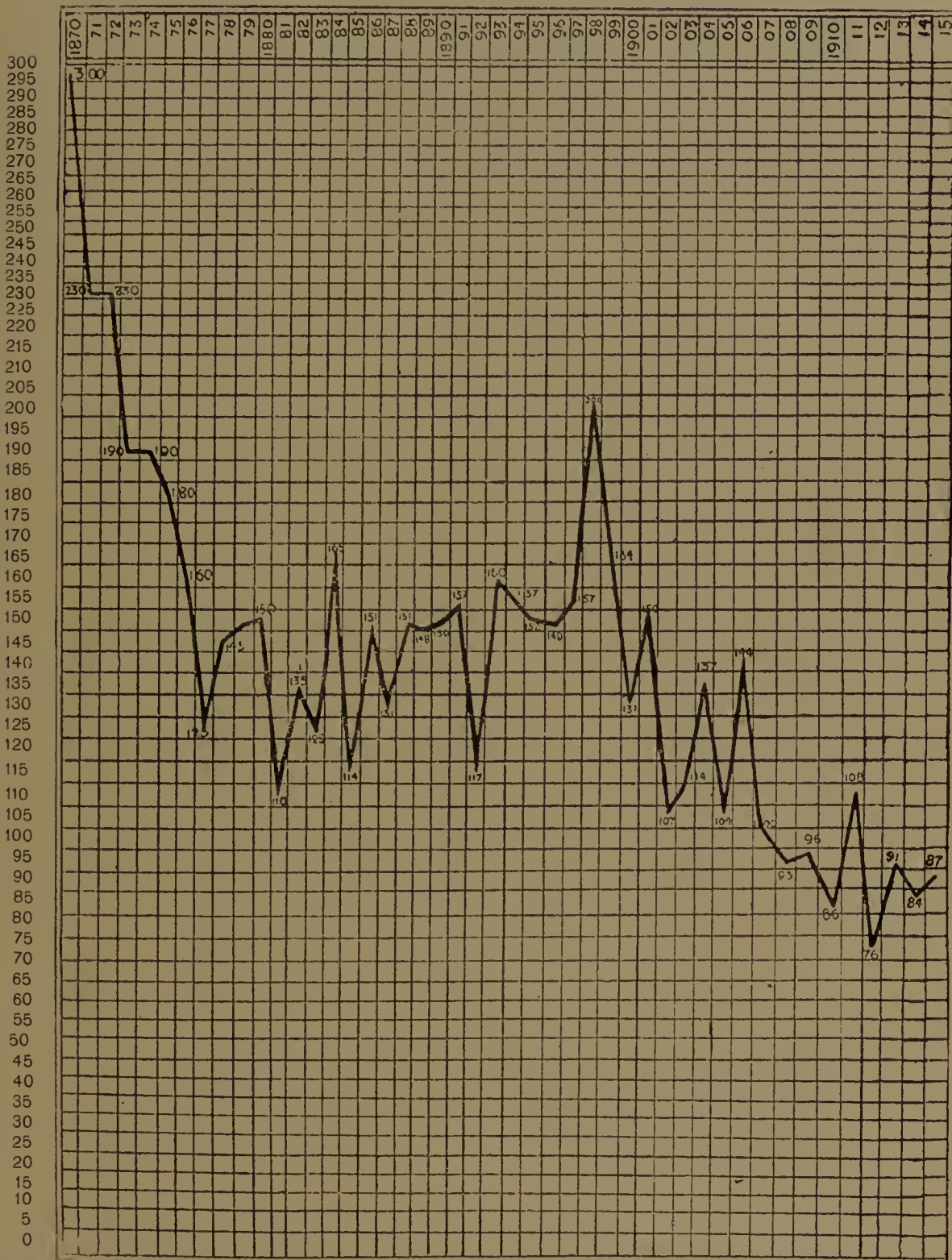
(c) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, equal the total in Table III. for ages under one year, under the heading Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth.

Want of Breast Milk is included under Atrophy and Debility.

(d) For references to the meaning of any other headings, see notes attached to Table III.

COVENTRY INFANTILE MORTALITY

CHART SINCE 1870.



Infantile Mortality.

There were 258 deaths of Infants below one year of age ; this gives a mortality per thousand births of 87.8. The average mortality for the previous ten years was 98.6.

The following table shows, for the past twenty-three years, the number of deaths of children under one year of age per thousand births in Coventry compared with England and Wales generally :—

Year.	England and Wales.		Coventry.
1893	...	159	160
1894	...	137	157
1895	...	161	152
1896	...	148	149
1897	...	156	157
1898	...	161	200
1899	...	163	164
1900	...	154	131
1901	...	151	150
1902	...	133	107
1903	...	132	114
1904	...	146	137
1905	...	128	104
1906	...	133	144
1907	...	118	102
1908	...	121	93
1909	...	109	96
1910	...	106	86
1911	...	128	109
1912	...	95	76
1913	...	109	91.6
1914	...	104.8	84.6
1915	...	110.0	87.8

The infantile mortality of the 96 great towns (including London) was 117; that of the 148 smaller towns 114; that in England and Wales less the 244 towns 98; and that in England and Wales, 110.0.

It is not yet known to what extent the infantile mortality rate is capable of permanent reduction. It is however satisfactory to note that in recent years a substantial reduction has been made and

that this reduced figure compared favourably with other parts of the country. This reduction is doubtless due to various advantageous local circumstances, not least of which is a well organized and efficient service of Health Visitors.

It will be noted from Table 4, that a very large percentage of the deaths were attributed to causes operating at or soon after birth and that no less than 69 occurred within one week of birth.

Miss Barratt, the Superintendent Health Visitor, furnishes the following report of the work of the Health Visitors relating to infant welfare :—

“There have been 2,936 births registered in the City during 1915, out of these 1,858 have been visited for the first time, and many subsequent visits paid to some of them where it was considered necessary. Our visits take place very soon after the midwife has left attending the house, and it has been found, on many occasions, that a visit at that time has proved most helpful.

We are made very welcome in most of the houses, and sometimes told that our visits have been looked forward to by the mother, because she was in difficulty. We urge the mother to continue to breast-feed the infant, and point out the great advantage the baby will derive if she can adhere to the natural way of feeding. Where there is no possibility of the mother doing this, advice is given as to the best results to be gained by regular and systematic feeding by hand. We give a small leaflet to each mother, called ‘Hints on Feeding’ so that she may have some help if the need for artificial feeding arises.

We are fortunate in the high percentage of breast-fed infants shown in the adjoining table, but we also realise that after our first visits, there are many mothers who have to fall back on the bottle. It is in these cases that the leaflet is helpful.

One mother said only a short time ago, ‘I am so glad you have come to-day; I want to ask your advice about my baby.’ On another occasion a mother was discovered with a cup of bread and milk beside her, and when asked about it said ‘I always feed my babies on bread-sop.’ After much persuasion she promised to give it up and try milk and water. Subsequent visits proved that the baby started to get on after that time.

Two instances of ignorance on the part of the mother may be related here, showing that our early visits to the homes may save a good deal of suffering on the part of the baby. One infant, just

three weeks old, was found having sips of cocoa out of its mother's cup, and another mother was giving her baby two tablespoonsful of sugar to each feed.

At another house a mother was discovered dipping her baby's dummy in brandy and water to soothe it. (This infant was a fortnight old.) On another occasion, a visit was made in the usual way after the midwife had left, and the mother said she wished to express her thanks for the visit made two years previously to her first baby. At that time she was giving her baby rusk, and was advised to discontinue it and try cow's milk and water. The mother said that after that visit she never gave the infant any more rusk and carried out the directions given on the leaflet. She was proud to show her two-year old son and point out what a well-built healthy child he had grown.

I feel confident that our visits to the mothers in their own homes are helpful and very much appreciated. On one occasion an early visit proved most valuable. A mother was discovered downstairs and getting round the house with every symptom of white leg. She said a neighbour had rubbed it with oil, but that it was still very painful. She was advised to get medical help immediately, and told of the dangers she was running by keeping about.

RE-VISITS.

We have made 1,393 re-visits during the year. These were mostly to bottle-fed babies, or those whom it was considered necessary to see again. In many instances systematic visits have been made to delicate infants, and the child has been weighed from time to time. Good results have been obtained by the mother when she has carried out the directions given. In other cases medical help has been advised when it was deemed necessary.

MODE OF FEEDING.

The boat-shaped bottle is gradually gaining favour with the mothers. Our percentage of these used is larger every year, and we are glad to say that their hygienic qualities are appreciated when once tried.

COMFORTERS.

Unfortunately, there is still a certain section of the mothers we visit who still adhere to the use of the 'dummy' or com-

forter. The percentage remains very much the same as last year, and we feel sorry the advice given is still disregarded.

COTS.

On the subject of cots we find the advice given is received very much more readily. In many cases we are told, before any mention is made of the subject, that a cot or cradle has been purchased. We feel sure that mothers are convinced that the healthiest and safest place for the new baby is outside the mother's bed, and that any contrivance, however simple, can be made a suitable sleeping place for the infant.

DEATHS.

Only twenty visits were thought necessary in cases of deaths occurring to infants we had previously visited. In these cases the usual questions were asked, and enquiry made if there had been any neglect on the part of the mother in not obtaining medical help earlier."

BIRTHS VISITED DURING THE YEAR 1915.
Total number, 1,858.

	Totals.	Percentage.
Kind of feeding—		
(1) Entirely breast fed	1553	83.5
(2) Hand and breast fed	97	5.2
(3) Entirely hand fed	176	9.4
(4) Unclassified	32	1.7
Kind of food—(when hand-fed)—		
(1) Fresh cow's milk and water ...	143	52.3
(2) „ „ and barley water ...	51	18.6
(3) „ „ with Patent Foods ...	37	13.5
(4) Condensed Milk	31	11.3
(5) Biscuits, bread-sop, etc. ...	11	4.02
Mode of feeding—		
(1) Boat shaped bottle	234	85.7
(2) Long Tube bottle	23	8.4
(3) Both	3	1.1
(4) Spoon	13	4.7
Class of house : rent—		
(1) Up to 5/-	795	42.7
(2) Above 5/- up to 8/-	952	51.2
(3) Above 8/-	79	4.2
Overcrowded Houses—		
More than two persons } No. of houses per bedroom	981	52.7
Not classified—		
Wrong address given, or removed, or death of baby before visit ...	32	1.7
Infants sleeping in cots	1128	60.6
Promises to get cot	397	21.3
Comforters used	960	51.6

Zymotic Disease.

The deaths and death-rate from the seven principal infectious diseases are set out below :—

	Notified.		Died		Case Fatality per cent.	
Small Pox	...	—	...	—	...	—
Scarlet Fever	...	656	...	14	...	2.13
Diphtheria	...	209	...	37	...	17.70
Typhoid Fever	...	7	...	5	...	71.42
Measles	...	—	...	87	...	—
Whooping Cough	...	—	...	13	...	—
Diarrhœa	...	—	...	16	...	—
				—		
				172		
				—		

This corresponds to a death rate of 1.39. The average for the previous ten years has been 1.28. The proportion of this rate attributable to each of these diseases is shown below, together with a comparative statement of the similar figures for the rest of the country (except in regard to Diarrhœa, in which case the figures give the number of deaths from this cause among children under two years of age per 1,000 births).

	Coventry	England and Wales	96 Great Towns.	148 smaller Towns.	England and Wales less the 244 Towns.
Small Pox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.05
Diphtheria	0.30	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.14
Typhoid Fever	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Measles	0.70	0.43	0.50	0.52	0.32
Whooping Cough ..	0.10	0.21	0.23	0.22	0.19
Diarrhœa & Enteritis (See note above).	5.10	18.18	24.48	17.15	9.79

Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases which have occurred in Coventry during the past 46 years :—

Year.	Small Pox.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.
1870	1	18	15	9	84
1871	166	..	5	5	18	35	59
1872	57	..	2	8	5	15	77
1873	9	15	18	28	45
1874	11	149	5	7	45
1875	..	4	7	16	..	16	61
1876	..	9	2	30	19	25	28
1877	..	2	2	19	3	3	24
1878	..	8	8	20	14	24	47
1879	..	2	2	7	18	18	24
1880	..	3	3	36	6	10	96
1881	1	5	11	58	2	8	24
1882	..	10	2	17	17	4	18
1883	..	7	..	2	3	5	35
1884	..	5	..	3	18	29	50
1885	..	2	1	10	..	2	20
1886	..	14	..	18	49	31	49
1887	..	7	2	14	..	9	40
1888	..	3	..	6	1	14	25
1889	..	2	1	13	50	8	38
1890	..	4	5	2	1	3	45
1891	..	7	1	..	36	15	29
1892	..	9	..	..	4	4	30
1893	..	9	1	..	..	7	44
1894	1	6	3	13	54	25	15
1895	..	5	3	19	3	20	61
1896	..	12	3	9	35	8	44
1897	..	3	4	6	16	6	80
1898	..	6	5	10	29	4	131
1899	..	18	5	3	13	39	63
1900	..	6	22*	17	50	2	75
1901	..	15	31*	18	3	32	83
1902	..	6	31*	10	..	9	28
1903	3	2	34*	5	57	15	34
1904	1	1	11*	10	..	48	49
1905	..	6	13*	1	60	1	31
1906	..	4	12*	5	1	38	138
1907	..	1	10*	4	20	4	34
1908	..	1	8*	7	3	20	47
1909	..	4	11*	24	67	29	18
1910	..	5	15*	25	6	10	16
1911	..	1	17*	30	66	30	51
1912	30*	17	52	34	6
1913	..	2	33*	2	9	22	21
1914	..	2	12*	6	25	15	24
1915	..	5	37*	14	87	13	16
	229	223	426	721	958	753	2108

* The Deaths from Membranous Croup are here included.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Advantage is being taken of the facilities afforded by your Council to medical men to obtain bacteriological assistance in

the diagnosis of infectious disease. The total number of specimens examined is given below.

	Samples sent.	Result positive.	Result negative.
Typhoid Fever	12	4	8
Diphtheria	603	84	519
Phthisis	264	80	184
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	—	1
	<hr/> 880	<hr/> 168	<hr/> 712

Of the above specimens 261 were sent from the City Hospital.

Epidemic Diarrhœa.

Nine deaths were registered as due to Epidemic Enteritis and seven to Diarrhœa not returned as infective. Reference to the table on the preceding page will show how this figure compares with previous years. It will be seen that this figure compares favourably with most previous years. In this table deaths from such ill-defined causes as Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, etc., are not included.

Measles.

Eighty-seven deaths were registered as due to Measles. All of these, with six exceptions, were among children under five years of age. The mortality from this disease was considerably higher than usual.

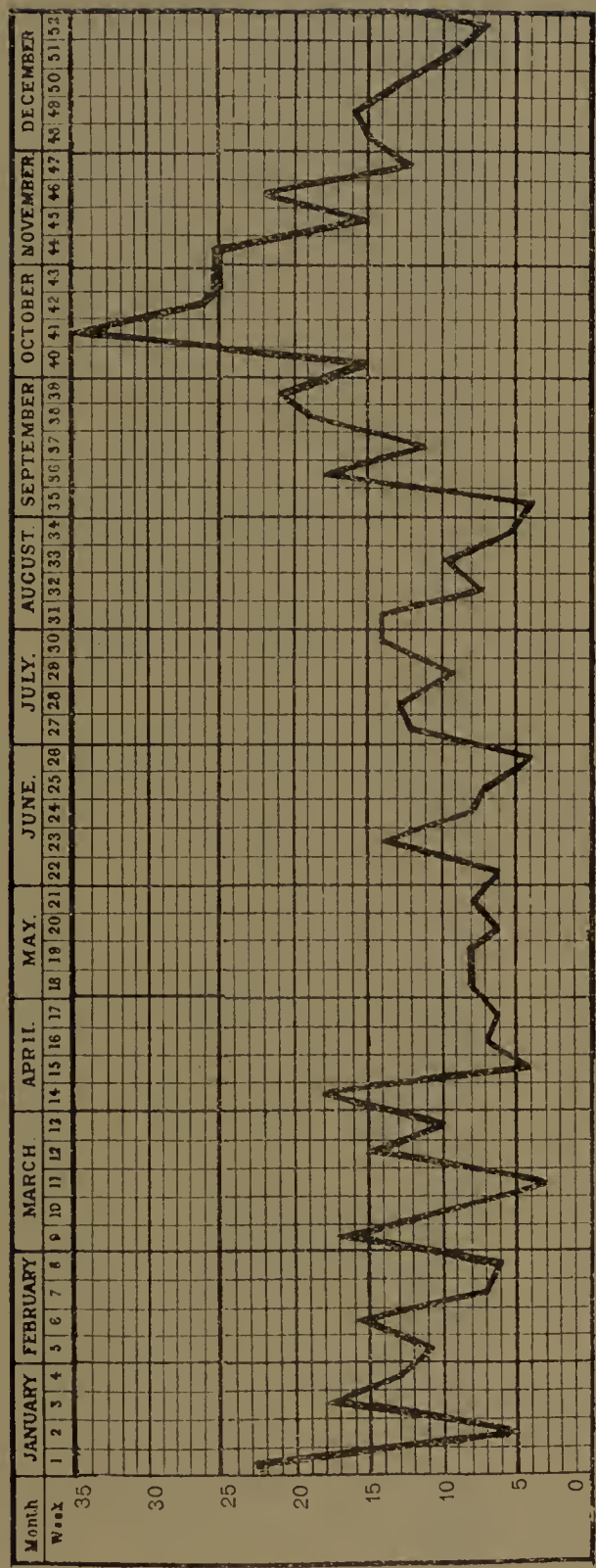
Scarlet Fever.

656 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, and 14 deaths were registered as due to this disease. A reference to the table on page 37 shows the comparison of these figures with those of other years.

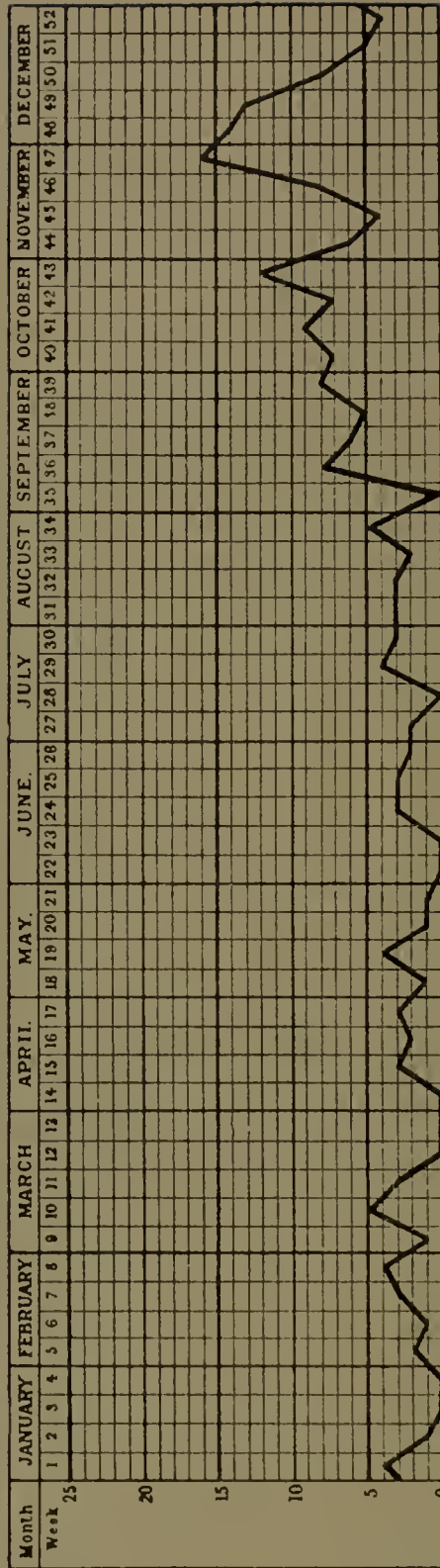
A reference to the table on page 25 will show that the cases occurred all over the City. Hearsall Ward had the largest incidence.

October was the month when the largest number of cases occurred, and at that time the accommodation provided at the City Hospital was fully used, and some cases, that would otherwise have been removed, had to remain at home. Five hundred and thirty of the notified cases were removed to the City Hospital, that is, 80.7 per cent. were so removed.

SCARLET FEVER, 1915.



DIPHTHERIA, 1915.



**Comparison of Scarlet Fever Cases, Removals to Isolation Hospital,
and Deaths from Scarlet Fever.**

Year.	Estimated Population	Total No. of cases notified.	No. of deaths regist'rd	Fatality per cent.	No. of cases treated in Hospital	Attack rate per 1000pop.	Per- centage removed to Hospital	Mortality per 1000 popula- tion.	Average Mortality per 10,000.
1870	37,300		18					·48	7·29
1871	37,670		5					13	
1872	38,100		8					·20	
1873	38,450		15					·39	
1874	38,950		149					3·82	
1875	39,446		16		12			·40	
1876	39,890		30		22			·75	
1877	40,344		19		36			·47	
1878	40,778		20		34			·49	
1879	41,222		7		46			·16	
1880	41,666		36		90			·86	4·03
1881	42,111		58		156			1·37	
1882	42,750		17		47			·39	
1883	44,000		2		26			·04	
1884	44,500		3		30			·06	
1885	45,000		10		97			·22	
1886	45,500		18		84			·39	
1887	46,500		14		142			·32	
1888	47,500		6		162			·12	
1889	48,500		13		176			·26	
1890	49,500	67	2	3·0	58	1·35	86·5	·04	1·04
1891	52,724	42	0	·0	37	·79	88·0	·0	
1892	54,000	38	0	·0	27	·70	71·0	·0	
1893	54,700	33	0	0	25	·60	75·7	·0	
1894	55,300	385	13	3·3	319	6·96	82·8	·23	
1895	56,000	439	19	4·3	408	7·66	92·9	·33	
1896	59,151	313	9	2·9	288	5·29	94·2	·15	
1897	61,234	221	6	2·7	216	3·60	97·7	·09	
1898	61,555	278	10	3·6	266	4·5	95·3	·16	
1899	61,796	188	3	1·6	183	3·0	97·3	·04	
1900	70,075	637	17	2·5	609	9·09	95·6	·24	1·24
1901	70,300	781	18	2·3	384	11·1	49·1	·25	
1902	73,000	245	10	1·0	211	3·3	86·1	·13	
1903	75,700	121	5	4·1	110	1·6	90·9	·06	
1904	77,500	222	10	4·5	197	3·0	88·7	·13	
1905	81,000	249	1	·4	225	3·0	90·3	·01	
1906	83,900	312	5	1·6	286	3·7	91·6	·06	
1907	87,000	247	4	1·6	229	2·8	92·5	·04	
1908	91,000	238	7	2·9	225	2·6	94·5	·07	
1909	93,500	704	24	3·4	566	7·5	80·3	·25	
1910	102,000	1201	25	2·0	877	11·7	73·0	·24	1·62
1911	107,287	1342	30	2·2	971	12·5	72·3	·28	
1912	111,166	681	17	2·4	555	6·1	81·4	·15	
1913	115,064	244	2	0·82	236	2·1	96·3	·01	
1914	119,003	652	6	0·92	520	5·4	79·7	·05	
1915	122,982	656	14	2·13	530	5·3	80·7	·11	

Small Pox.

No cases of Small Pox were notified during the year.

Vaccination.

The following are the returns of the Vaccination Officer for the past five years :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths Unvaccinat'd	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinat'd	Percentage Vaccinated
1911	2886	227	888	1781	30·7
1912	2943	181	929	1899	31·5
1913	2999	271	819	1983	27·3
1914	3203	189	545	2450	17·0
1915	2936	176	650	2235	22·1

Declarations made of Conscientious Objections.

1911	...	...	...	1493
1912	...	...	...	1402
1913	...	...	...	1874
1914	...	...	...	2067
1915	...	...	...	1867

It will be seen that this community is becoming largely an unvaccinated one.

Typhoid Fever.

There were seven cases notified as Typhoid Fever; one of these was admitted to the City Hospital, and three to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital. Five deaths were attributed to this disease (one of these had been notified in the previous year).

In one of the cases notified the illness dated from the date of a confinement, and death occurred fifteen days afterwards; the illness was therefore possibly not Typhoid Fever, but due to some puerperal condition. In one case the illness was imported, the illness starting immediately after her return from India.

In only one instance could any connection be traced between any two cases; here the patient had been helping a prior case with washing, etc.

Diphtheria.

During the year 209 cases of Diphtheria were notified, and 37 deaths were registered as due to it.

The table below shows how these figures compare with those of previous years.

Serum is provided free of cost by your Sanitary Committee, and is used in the large majority of cases.

Comparison of the Fatality, Incidence, and Mortality of Diphtheria in different years.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Total No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths Registr'd.	Fatality per cent.	No. of Cases Treated in Hospital.	Attack Rate per 1000 Population.	Per-centage removed to Hospital.	Mortality per 1000 Population.
1890	49,500	15	6	40·0	*	0·30	..	0·120
1891	52,724	14	4	28·5	..	0·26	..	0·075
1892	54,000	19	2	10·5	..	0·35	..	0·037
1893	54,700	10	2	20·0	..	0·18	..	0·036
1894	55,300	21	5	23·8	..	0·38	..	0·090
1895	56,000	12	6	50·0	..	0·21	..	0·100
1896	59,151	17	6	35·3	..	0·28	..	0·100
1897	61,234	25	10	40·0	..	0·40	..	0·160
1898	61,555	33	15	45·4	..	0·53	..	0·240
1899	61,796	53	16	30·2	..	0·85	..	0·250
1900	70,075	66	22	33·3	..	0·94	..	0·310
1901	70,300	139	31	22·1	4	1·97	2·8	0·440
1902	73,000	136	31	22·8	3	1·86	2·2	0·420
1903	75,700	127	34	26·7	1	1·67	0·7	0·450
1904	77,500	78	11	14·1	4	1·00	5·1	0·140
1905	81,000	67	13	19·4	3	0·82	4·4	0·160
1906	83,900	59	12	20·3	7	0·70	11·8	0·140
1907	87,000	43	10	23·2	1	0·49	2·3	0·110
1908	91,000	108	8	7·4	9	1·18	8·3	0·087
1909	93,500	121	11	9·0	8	1·20	6·6	0·110
1910	102,000	104	15	14·4	2	1·02	1·9	0·147
1911	107,287	161	17	10·5	13	1·50	8·0	0·158
1912	111,166	216	30	13·8	8	1·94	3·7	0·269
1913	115,064	187	33	17·6	20	1·62	10·7	0·286
1914	119,003	135	12	8·8	9	1·13	6·6	0·010
1915	122,982	209	37	17·7	31	1·69	14·8	0·300

* The majority of these are laryngeal cases removed with a view to Tracheotomy.

Of the 209 cases of Diphtheria notified from dwelling houses during the year, no less than 162 occurred in houses without any further extension of the disease to any other member of the household. In only 19 instances has a second case occurred in the same house, and in 3 instances a third case. In a few of the former instances the illnesses appear to have commenced prac-

tically simultaneously, suggesting that the infection was not transferred from one to the other, but had been received from a common source.

These figures seem to show that this disease as at present met with in this City is not highly infectious.

From January 1st, 1915, the "South" Pavilion at the City Hospital has been set aside for cases of Laryngeal Diphtheria that might require Tracheotomy. The reasons for this step were set out in the report for 1914.

Whooping Cough.

Notifications were received from Head Teachers of Schools as to alleged cases of this disease occurring in the homes of children, and the actual number of deaths recorded was 13, and all of these, with one exception, were children below the age of five.

Erysipelas.

Eighty-nine cases of this disease were notified, and two deaths were attributed to it.

Puerperal Fever.

Seven cases of this disease were notified, and two deaths were registered as due to it. A comparison of these figures with those of previous years is given on page 52.

When notified, these cases are visited by the Health Visitors, who report about them, and also give advice concerning the disinfection of those in attendance before attending other cases.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

Out of the 42 Midwives who notified their intention to practise during the year, 3 have only taken one or two cases, and 6 have acted as Maternity Nurses, and have worked entirely with Doctors, while two have left the City.

The Health Visitors have paid 131 visits to Midwives during the year. The reason for these visits is chiefly to inspect the registers, books, bags and appliances twice every year. Other miscellaneous visits are made when some details are needed about a case and further explanation is necessary, also in every instance of puerperal fever.

On the whole, the bags, appliances, etc., are kept in very fair condition; some of the well-trained Midwives exhibit a bag which is beyond reproach; it does credit to the owner, and at the same time is a sign of the high standard of her work. A few Midwives have made some errors in filling up their registers; the mistakes have been pointed out to them.

Out of the total number of births (2,936) registered in the City, 2,294 have been attended by Midwives; but these include 143 doctors' cases, where a Midwife has been engaged at the same time. There have been received 306 records of sending for medical help. (The adjoining table gives an account of the causes for which medical help has been called in.) Seventy-six still-births have been notified, also five forms have been received of a death occurring before medical aid could be obtained, and two for laying out a dead body in accordance with Rule E 22 of the Central Midwives' Board.

Letters of caution have been sent to two Midwives. In one instance because there had been considerable delay in calling in medical aid for a baby very ill, and in the other instance the receipt of the notification forms of sending for medical help had been much delayed. The Rule E 22 of the Central Midwives' Board gives twenty-four hours as the extreme limit of time for such forms to be sent to the Local Supervising Authority.

Four Midwives have received letters stating that they have failed to notify their intention to practise during 1915; while 17 letters were sent because incorrect addresses were given on Notification of Birth cards.

The causes for sending for medical help were as follows:—

<i>For the Mother.</i>				<i>For the Child.</i>			
Prolonged Labour..	..	..	95	Debility of Child ..	..	..	35
Lacerated Perineum ..	..	..	47	Inflammation of the Eyes ..	..	..	17
Premature Birth ..	..	..	21	Deformity ..	..	..	18
Rise of Temperature ..	..	..	20	Tongue Tied ..	..	..	7
Adherent Placenta or Membranes	..	..	17	Jaundice ..	..	..	5
Hæmorrhage ..	..	..	15	Convulsions ..	..	..	2
Abnormal Presentation ..	..	..	11	Hernia ..	..	..	2
Breech Presentation ..	..	..	5	Other Causes ..	..	..	7
Œdema ..	..	..	5				
Abortion ..	..	..	4				
Placenta Prævia ..	..	..	3				
White Leg ..	..	..	3				
Mammary Abscess ..	..	..	2				
Abdominal Pain ..	..	..	2				
Prolapse of Cord ..	..	..	2				
Contracted Pelvis..	..	..	2				
Exhaustion..	..	..	1				
Other Causes ..	..	..	5				

LIST OF MIDWIVES.

Name.	Address.	Qualification.
Mrs. A. Biddulph ..	32, Radford Road	C. M. B. Examination
„ M. J. Booth ..	59, Albany Road	„ „ „
Miss M. L. Brown ..	54, Kensington Road ..	„ „ „
Mrs. S. E. Burns ..	22, King Edward Road ..	„ „ „
„ R. Champion ..	113, Queen Victoria Road..	„ „ „
Miss A. Charles ..	20, Argyle Street	„ „ „
„ E. E. W. Cooper	“Ardenside,” 41, Coundon Road	„ „ „
„ W. J. Edwards ..	37, Newcombe Road ..	„ „ „
Mrs. E. F. Gabriel ..	128, Harnall Lane East ..	„ „ „
„ M. E. Green ..	30, St. Michael's Road ..	„ „ „
Miss E. J. Grooms ..	26, Vernon Street	„ „ „
Mrs. S. A. Haycock ..	168, George Street	„ „ „
„ H. L. Ives ..	67A, Butts	„ „ „
„ N. Miles ..	4, Sandy Lane	„ „ „
„ H. E. Olorenshaw	6, Butts	„ „ „
„ S. F. Phillips ..	38, Middlemarch Road ..	„ „ „
Miss M. M. Piggott ..	128, Harnall Lane East ..	„ „ „
Mrs. E. A. Pitt ..	“Glenroy,” Walsgrave Rd.	„ „ „
„ L. Preece ..	43, Park Side	„ „ „
„ A. Rayner ..	11, George Street	„ „ „
„ S. H. Reid ..	161, George Street	„ „ „
„ Lucy Stock ..	Masser's Yard, Longford ..	„ „ „
„ E. K. Stokes ..	151, Sovereign Road ..	„ „ „
„ A. Wolfe ..	8, Latham Road	„ „ „
„ J. Ball ..	17, Barras Lane	City of London Lying-in Hospital
„ L. E. Hellier ..	13, Norfolk Street	„ „ „
„ S. Dowell ..	22, King Edward Road ..	License of Obstetrical Society
„ A. E. Musson ..	91, King Edward Road ..	„ „ „
„ J. R. Swift ..	68, Foleshill Road	„ „ „
„ A. M. Weston ..	261, Stoney Stanton Road..	„ „ „
„ E. Christian ..	77, Much Park Street ..	Bonâ-fide
„ S. Cramp ..	6, Ransom Road	„ „
„ E. Clarke ..	137, Station Street East ..	„ „
„ A. P. Haughton	78, Smith Street	„ „
„ A. M. Newbold..	Leicester Road, Longford, nr. Coventry	„ „
* „ Martha Russell..	115, Railway Terrace, Rugby	„ „
„ A. Sephton ..	55, Eden Street	„ „
„ J. Settle ..	22, King Edward Road ..	„ „
„ R. Timms ..	61, Harnall Lane East ..	„ „
„ E. Warner ..	77, Raglan Street	„ „
„ M. J. Winstone..	27, Princess Street	„ „
„ E. White ..	19, St. Peter's Street ..	„ „

* Not resident in Coventry.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis.

Nine cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, and none of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified. Four of these were admitted to Hospital.

The Local Government Board having specially requested that certain information concerning the cases of the above diseases should be included here, viz., in regard to the circumstances in which the illness occurred; measures taken; age and sex of the patient; results of the illness; and whether any permanent paralysis occurred, this information is set out below:—

Cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

(1) T. C., Male; aged 50; civilian; slow onset with rise of temperature and general malaise for a fortnight; died after seven weeks' illness. He had attended several smoking concerts where soldiers were entertained. This patient was isolated at home.

(2) F. A. C. V., Malé; aged 9 months; sudden illness; vomiting and slight rash; was unconscious for seven days; died after three weeks' illness. Son of a soldier serving in France, born after departure of father; taken to France for him to see. This patient was isolated at home. Notified May 19th, died May 18th.

(3) W. E. B., Male; aged 5 years; sudden illness; vomiting and headache; child died within 24 hours of onset. This patient was nursed at home. Another child in neighbourhood had had the complaint five months before.

(4) H. M., Male; aged 14 years; sudden illness; vomiting and headache; pain in back. Patient was admitted to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, and was discharged after seven days as cured; very mild and doubtful illness.

(5) Sapper J. B., Male; aged 20 years; from Thursley Camp, Winchester; removed to Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital. Result of examination of spinal fluid inconclusive.

(6) Pte. McC., Male; aged 21 years; notified from and isolated at the Red Cross Hospital, Radford Road.

(7) N. H., Male; aged 6 years; admitted to Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital after a few hours' illness; diagnosed on P.M. bacteriological examination; two soldiers had lodged at house, and one frequently kissed the boy.

(8) J. W., Male; aged 27 years; died two days after receipt of notification. P.M. indicated simple meningitis only—confirmed on bacteriological examination.

(9) Pte. A. C., Male; aged 26 years. Death notified by the Registrar-General as having occurred at Chelmsford; no further information.

Tuberculosis.

The table on page 46 shows that there were registered 152 deaths as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 39 to other forms of Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases notified under the Regulations of the Local Government Board is set out in the table on the opposite page.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Summary of Notifications received during year 1915.

Age Periods.	Number of Notifications on Form A.												Number of Notifications on Form B.				Number of Notifications on Form C.		
	Primary Notifications.												Primary Notifications.		Total Notifications, (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).	Poor Law Institutions.		Sana- toria.	
													5 to 10	10 to 15					Total.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.	Total.	Under 5	5 to 10						10 to 15
Pulmonary Males ..	..	4	12	11	19	33	82	51	27	16	3	258	..	1	..	1	1	24	65
Females ..	2	8	11	13	22	21	44	25	16	5	2	169	..	..	1	1	1	16	38
Non-Pulmonary Males..	2	8	5	8	4	..	1	1	..	1	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females..	3	9	7	5	4	5	2	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

Patients notified as suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary disease are included among the "pulmonary" returns only.

All notifications on Form **D** are disregarded in preparing this return.

* PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS relate to patients who have not previously been notified in this or former years, either on Form **A** or on Form **B**, in the area to which the return relates. Any additional notification of a case which has been previously notified in the area is regarded as duplicate.

† A School Medical Inspector is required to notify on Form **B** all cases of tuberculosis discovered in the course of inspection of children attending public elementary schools whether or not these have been previously notified.

Cols. 2-13. Only those cases which have been notified for the first time during the year on Form **A** in the area concerned, and which have never previously been notified in the area, either on Form **A** or on Form **B**, are included in these columns.

Col. 14. The object of this column is to show the extent to which duplicate notification of the same case occurs on Form **A**, and all notifications on Form **A**, whether duplicate or not, are to be included in this column.

Cols. 15-13. Only those cases which have been notified for the first time during the year on Form **B**, and which have never previously been notified in the area, either on Form **A** or on Form **B**, are included in these columns.

Col. 19. All notifications which have been made during the year on Form **B**, whether the cases have previously been notified in the area, or not, either on Form **A** or on Form **B**, are included in this column.

Col. 21. Only notifications on Form **C** made by the Medical Officers of Sanatoria, as defined in the Tuberculosis Regulations, are entered in this column.

Deaths from Tuberculosis during the last 42 years.

Year.	Esti- mated Popu- lation.	Phthisis.	Phthisis. Death Rate.	Other forms of Tuber- culosis.	Totals.	Tuber- culosis Death Rate.	Averages Tuber- culosis Death Rates.
1874*	39,000	38	1.94	12	50	2.56	2.53
1875	39,446	83	2.14	34	117	2.96	
1876	39,890	70	1.76	22	92	2.30	
1877	40,344	66	1.63	29	95	2.35	
1878	40,778	84	2.06	13	97	2.37	
1879	41,222	89	2.15	22	111	2.68	2.15
1880	41,666	78	1.87	36	114	2.74	
1881	42,111	65	1.54	28	93	2.20	
1882	42,750	62	1.47	22	84	1.96	
1883	44,000	74	1.78	15	89	2.02	
1884	44,500	82	1.84	18	100	2.24	1.93
1885	45,000	72	1.60	16	88	1.74	
1886	45,500	60	1.31	13	73	1.60	
1887	46,500	70	1.50	25	95	2.04	
1888	47,500	61	1.28	15	76	1.60	
1889	48,500	103	2.12	11	114	2.33	1.82
1890	49,500	91	1.84	21	112	2.26	
1891	52,724	78	1.47	14	92	1.74	
1892	54,000	79	1.46	33	112	2.07	
1893	54,700	70	1.28	30	100	1.82	
1894	55,300	73	1.32	32	105	1.88	1.72
1895	56,000	70	1.25	27	97	1.73	
1896	59,151	86	1.45	19	105	1.78	
1897	61,234	69	1.12	33	102	1.66	
1898	61,555	64	1.03	28	92	1.49	
1899	61,796	85	1.37	29	114	1.84	1.51
1900	70,075	105	1.49	36	141	2.01	
1901	70,300	83	1.18	35	118	1.67	
1902	73,000	81	1.10	39	120	1.64	
1903	75,700	87	1.15	43	130	1.71	
1904	77,500	78	1.00	30	108	1.39	1.39
1905	81,000	75	0.92	29	104	1.28	
1906	83,900	88	1.04	40	128	1.51	
1907	87,000	108	1.24	42	150	1.72	
1908	91,000	120	1.31	41	161	1.76	
1909	93,500	97	1.03	37	134	1.43	1.39
1910	102,000	88	0.87	49	137	1.35	
1911	107,287	87	0.80	30	117	1.08	
1912	111,166	115	1.03	34	149	1.34	
1913	115,064	140	1.21	36	170	1.52	
1914	119,003	150	1.26	30	180	1.51	1.39
1915	122,982	152	1.23	39	191	1.55	

* Latter half of year only. *

The routine adopted here in regard to the following up of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis by visits from the Health Visitors, and the method adopted in regard to disinfection, have been set forth in previous reports. When disinfection has been carried out after death, certain information has been collected for statistical purposes, and the principal points of this information are given in the following tables :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

Occupation.

Iron Fitters 3	Chain Maker 1
Motor Machinists 4	Naval Pensioner.. .. 1
Lady's Companion 1	Iron Moulders 2
Machinists 11	Cycle Rim Packer 1
Ordnance Mechanic 1	Architect and Surveyor .. 1
Housewives 34	Painter 1
Cycle Enameller 1	Transfer Printer.. .. 1
School Girls 3	Press Tool Fitter 1
Tinsmith 1	Watch Case Springer 1
Universal Grinders 2	Gas Rent Collector 1
Motor Carburettor Fitter .. 1	Turner 1
Watch Case Springer 1	Engine Driver 1
Cab Driver 1	Book Folder 1
Builder's Labourer 1	Journeyman Baker 1
Smith's Striker 1	Watch Material Dealer .. 1
General Labourers 10	Cycle Finisher 1
Discharged Soldier 1	Sand Blaster 1
Clerks 6	Charwoman 1
Coach Smith 1	Brass Polisher 1
Watch Makers 3	Plumber 1
Nickel Plater 1	Ribbon Weavers.. .. 2
School Boys 3	Enameller.. .. 1
Barman 1	Printer 1
Electric Meter Hand 1	Finisher 1
Artificial Silk Worker 1	Polisher 1
Journeyman Carpenter.. .. 1	No Occupation 9
Factory Hand 1	
Storekeepers 2	
	134

Duration of illness:—

Under 6 months 29
Between 6 months and 1 year.. .. 34
Between 1 and 2 years 33
Over 2 years 34
No information 4

134

Duration of Cough:—

Under 6 months 35
Between 6 months and 1 year.. .. 37
Between 1 and 2 years 27
Over 2 years 31
No information 4

134

Confined to bed :—

One week or less	31
Between 1 and 2 weeks	2
Between 2 and 4 weeks	19
Between 1 and 2 months	25
Over 2 months	53
No information	4
	<hr/> 134

Rent :—

£20 or over	20
6/- to 8/- per week	55
4/6 to 6/- per week	36
Under 4/6 per week	20
No information	3
	<hr/> 134

Bedrooms :—

1 or 2 bedrooms	60
3 bedrooms	58
4 bedrooms	13
5 bedrooms	1
6 or more bedrooms	1
No information	1
	<hr/> 134

Number of houses not through ventilated ..	13
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The joint scheme for the treatment of Tuberculosis previously entered into between the County Council of Warwickshire and the Coventry City Council involves the erection of a joint Sanatorium and the provision of several Dispensaries, the principal one of which is to be situated in Coventry. The erection of the Sanatorium has been indefinitely postponed by the war; no loan can yet be obtained for this purpose; a site has, however, been obtained near Warwick, in the neighbourhood of the County Asylum; for the present the ground will be prepared and roads laid out. A house has been obtained in the Quadrant, and fitted up as a Dispensary. Its opening has been delayed on account of the resignation towards the end of the year of the Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. D. J. Clark, and the interval which elapsed before his successor, Dr. J. McGeagh Williams, commenced his duties (February, 1916).

Arrangements have been continued whereby Coventry patients recommended for Sanatorium treatment have been sent

to various Sanatoria, such as Winsley, Northwood, Bourne Castle, Bramcote, and some others.

The temporary Tuberculosis Dispensary started by the Sanitary Committee in 1914 at the Discharge Block of the City Hospital has been continued, pending the opening of the permanent dispensary. Under the supervision of Dr. Kenderdine, this dispensary has enabled a certain number of patients recommended for tuberculin treatment to obtain this. During the year twelve patients have attended with a view to obtaining this course of treatment.

The number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis known to the Department as being alive on December 31st, 1915, was 836. Of these, 727 had been visited by Health Visitors. Those not visited were private patients of the better class (80), or were in the Union (29).

Patients have been sent to Sanatoria by your Sanitary Committee since 1909, and later by the Insurance Committee. It has been customary in previous reports to set out here the condition as regards health of all those patients who have been sent to Sanatoria from Coventry. The number of these, however, is now so large that it has been thought expedient to discontinue this. The records are still kept, and may be referred to in the Health Department.

The Health Visitors state :—

“ There have been 428 fresh cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year. As each year passes we have noticed that our visits increase in number. On December 31st we had 727 cases on our lists to visit regularly.

Our enquiries are certainly appreciated by the patients. On many occasions we have been asked to call again or have been told that it has been a long time since the previous visit. It is most encouraging to visit those patients who have returned from Sanatoria, and find they are carrying out to the best of their ability the open-air life taught them while away.”

The following table is drawn up on the lines recommended by the late Dr. Bulstrode, of the Local Government Board, showing the position so far as “ remaining well ” is concerned of those patients who have gone from Coventry to Sanatoria :—

PATIENTS.

Year of Admission.	No. Admitted.	Left Coventry, unable to trace.	Known to be Remaining well at end of year.						
			1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
1909	19	—	11	10	8	7	5	4	4
1910	20	—	—	12	13	10	7	5	6
1911	23	2	—	—	15	16	12	9	11
1912	46	1	—	—	—	19	23	21	19
1913	60	9	—	—	—	—	33	38	35
1914	119	15	—	—	—	—	—	43	63
1915	139*	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	86
	426	37							224

Out of the Total (224) remaining well at the end of the year, 201 are said to be at work daily, or in the case of children at school.

* Out of this number (139) there were 16 patients in Sanatoria on December 31st, 1915.

Cancer.

Ninety-eight deaths were registered as due to different forms of malignant disease. The classification of the parts affected, and the ages at death, is set out in the extended schedule on page 97.

Alcoholism.

No deaths were attributed to Alcoholism, either acute or chronic; 15 others were ascribed to Cirrhosis of the Liver; this disease is generally caused by Alcoholism.

Other Causes of Death.

I am appending to this report an extended schedule of the causes of, and ages at, death, of those deaths properly belonging to the City which occurred during the year. This gives more detailed information as regards the causes of death than the table on page 26. Fifty-six deaths were attributed to accident or negligence or other form of violence, etc., including seven suicidal deaths.

Uncertified Deaths.

There were 28 uncertified deaths during the year, or 1.7 per cent. of the total number. Deaths are recorded as uncertified when no medical certificate is forthcoming concerning the cause of death, and when no inquest has been held.

Percentages of Total Deaths
Uncertified.

England and Wales	...	...	...	1.4
96 Great Towns (including London)	...			0.9
148 Smaller Towns	...	...	...	1.6
England and Wales less 244 Towns	...			1.9
London	...	...	...	0.1

Still-Births.

No system of registration of still-births exists in this country. Under the Notification of Births Act, which was adopted here in December, 1914, still-births (after a certain period of gestation) are notifiable. During the year 13 cases were notified by medical men, 106 by midwives, and one by a parent. Also there are no legal requirements as to the disposal of the bodies of still-born infants. The Superintendent of the Cemeteries kindly furnishes me each month with a record of those that are buried at the Coventry Cemeteries; from these it appears that 123 bodies of infants said to have been still-born were buried in the Cemeteries during the year; of these, 47 were certified by medical men as having been still-born, and 76 by midwives.

Inquests.

Seventy-eight inquests appear to have been held during the year. These include 5 deaths in the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital of non-residents. In 25 instances the death was attributed to disease. In the others the originating cause, as indicated by the verdicts, was as follows:—Burns and scalds, 6; alcoholism, 1; suicide, 6; accidents, 25; overlaying, 5; murder, 3; natural causes, 2.

1915.

Comparison of Prevalence of Sickness and Death from Infectious Diseases.

52

Year.	Small Pox.		Erysipelas.		Diphtheria.		Membranous Group.		Scarlet Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Measles.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1890	0	0	56	3	5	5	10	1	67	2	30	4	2	2	...	1
1891	0	0	34	5	8	1	6	3	42	0	34	7	4	4	1341	36
1892	1	0	59	3	1	0	18	2	38	0	53	9	2	4	332	4
1893	30	0	145	7	6	1	4	1	30	0	40	9	9	7	39	0
1894	22	1	109	2	14	3	7	2	385	13	14	6	5	2	2353	54
1895	0	0	84	3	6	3	6	3	439	19	49	5	9	3	116	3
1896	3	0	74	2	16	3	1	3	313	9	59	12	12	9	1205	35
1897	0	0	72	4	14	4	11	6	221	6	25	3	2	1	...	16
1898	0	0	53	0	20	5	13	10	278	10	53	6	10	8	...	29
1899	0	0	60	2	38	5	15	11	188	3	126	18	7	3	...	13
1900	0	0	71	1	42	12	24	10	637	17	48	6	14	7	...	50
1901	2	0	92	3	122	26	17	5	781	18	141	15	22	10	...	3
1902	4	0	66	3	129	28	7	3	245	10	60	6	11	4	...	0
1903	71	3	43	1	118	27	14	7	121	5	15	2	5	0	...	57
1904	5	1	67	5	74	10	4	1	222	10	24	1	9	5	...	0
1905	1	0	95	5	56	8	11	5	249	1	21	6	4	4	...	60
1906	0	0	58	3	56	12	3	0	312	5	12	3	9	3	...	1
1907	0	0	59	2	38	8	5	2	247	4	4	1	5	0	...	20
1908	0	0	44	3	101	8	7	0	238	7	11	1	2	1	...	3
1909	0	0	79	3	121	11	0	0	704	24	16	4	4	1	...	67
1910	1	0	70	3	101	15	3	0	1201	25	20	5	8	4	...	6
1911	0	0	70	2	161	17	0	0	1342	30	27	1	6	1	...	66
1912	0	0	84	0	216	30	1	1	681	17	24	0	4	3	...	52
1913	0	0	48	1	187	33	0	0	244	2	10	2	10	4	...	9
1914	0	0	74	5	135	12	1	0	652	6	15	2	13	6	...	25
1915	0	0	89	2	204	37	5	0	656	14	7	5	7	2	...	87

Weekly Returns of Infectious Disease.

WEEK ENDING.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cerebro- Spinal Fever.	Anthrax.
1915.											
January 2	..	19	2	..	..	2	5	2	..	..	..
" 9	..	23	4	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	..
" 16	..	5	1	..	..	..	6	3	1	..	..
" 23	..	18	..	..	..	1	8	..	1	..	..
" 30	..	13	..	..	1	..	7	4	..	..	1
February 6	..	11	2	..	..	2	10	..	1	..	..
" 13	..	15	1	1	..	3	5	2	..	..	..
" 20	..	7	3	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	..
" 27	..	6	4	1	1	..	7	1	..	..	..
March 6	..	17	1	..	..	2	4	..	1	..	..
" 13	..	10	5	..	..	4	6	2	1	..	..
" 20	..	3	8	2	..	2	7	..	..	2	..
" 27	..	15	..	..	..	2	12	..	..	..	..
April 3	..	10	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	..
" 10	..	18	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..
" 17	..	4	3	1	..	1	7	1	2	..	..
" 24	..	7	2	..	..	3	8	3	..	..	..
May 1	..	6	3	1	..	..	19	1	..	..	..
" 8	..	8	1	..	..	4	8	2	1	..	..
" 15	..	8	4	..	..	1	11	2	..	..	..
" 22	..	6	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	..
" 29	..	8	1	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	..
June 5	..	6	..	..	..	1	8	2	..	..	..
" 12	..	14	..	..	..	3	8	4	..	..	..
" 19	..	8	3	..	1	..	9	5	..	1	..
" 26	..	7	3	..	..	1	11	4	1	1	..
July 3	..	4	2	..	..	1	19	1	..	..	..
" 10	..	12	2	..	..	1	13	1	3	..	..
" 17	..	13	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..
" 24	..	9	4	..	..	1	17	3	..	..	..
" 31	..	14	3	1	..	..	11	1	1	..	..
August 7	..	14	3	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..
" 14	..	7	3	..	..	3	2	2	1	..	..
" 21	..	10	2	..	..	2	7	2	2	..	..
" 28	..	5	5	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..
September 4	..	10	..	..	..	4	15	..	1	1	..
" 11	..	18	8	..	..	2	10	..	..	..	..
" 18	..	11	6	..	1	2	10	1	..	..	..
" 25	..	19	5	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..
October 2	..	21	8	..	..	2	12	..	1	..	..
" 9	..	15	7	..	..	3	10	1	..	..	..
" 16	..	35	9	..	..	2	8	2	..	..	..
" 23	..	26	7	..	..	5	6	2	2	..	..
" 30	..	25	12	..	..	2	6	2	1	..	..
November 6	..	25	6	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
" 13	..	15	4	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	..
" 20	..	22	8	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
" 27	..	12	16	..	..	2	7	2	..	..	..
December 4	..	15	14	..	..	5	7	..	..	..	..
" 11	..	16	13	..	..	1	6	..	1	..	1
" 18	..	13	8	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
" 25	..	9	5	..	1	3	8	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	..	667	207	7	6	91	427	62	24	9	2

PART II.

General Sanitary Administration.

The City and Pinley Isolation Hospitals.

At the City Hospital 700 patients have been under treatment. One hundred and sixteen patients were remaining in at the beginning of the year, and 584 were admitted during the year. Of this latter number 11 were sick staff, and the remaining 573 were patients actually admitted.

Of these patients five were admitted from the Coventry Rural District with Scarlet Fever, and one from the Foleshill Rural District with Diphtheria.

Particulars concerning the illnesses suffered from are given in the subjoined table.

Of the 31 patients admitted with Diphtheria (dealing only with the 28 who were discharged during the year), 26 (one from the Foleshill Rural District) were admitted with a view to Tracheotomy being performed if required. Of these, 17 were operated on, 11 of whom satisfactorily recovered. In 9 instances no operation was done; 5 of these recovered. In the other four cases the patients were too ill for operation, or operation was not called for.

Two patients were admitted suffering from Diphtheria, not requiring Tracheotomy; both died.

(Of those three not discharged at the end of the year, two were operated on, and all recovered; one was not sent in for operation).

DISEASE.	In Hospital Jan. 1, 1915.	Admitted during 1915.	Total	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1916.	Fatality per cent.
Scarlet Fever	114	539	653	568	12	73	2·06
Typhoid Fever	1	1	2	1	1	..	50·00
Diphtheria .. ..	..	31	31	16	13	2	44·82
Otitis media (after Diphtheria)	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .. ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Sick Staff—							
Scarlet Fever	1	5	6	5	..	1	..
Tonsillitis .. ..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
Influenza .. ..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..
Sprained Ankle .. ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
	116	584	700	597	26	77	4·17
	700			700			

The several parts of the Hospitals were open during the following lengths of time:—

City Hospital	New Block	-	-	360 days.
	East Pavilion	-	-	320 „
	West „	-	-	300 „
	North „	-	-	345 „
	South „	-	-	330 „
	Iron Hospital	-	-	182 „
Pinley Hospital (Small Pox)	Berthon Huts	-	-	160 „
		-	-	not open.

The average period of stay of those patients who were admitted during the year to the City Hospital was 46.5 days.

The maximum, average, and minimum numbers of patients in the two Hospitals were as under:—

	Maximum No. of Patients.	Average No. of Patients.	Minimum No. of Patients.
City Hospital	123	76.6	45
Pinley Hospital	—	—	—

The current expenses of the City Hospital during the last financial year, ending 31st March, 1915, amounted to £4,161 1s. 8d.; those for the Pinley Hospital to £135 6s. 11d.

The character of these expenses is set out below:—

CITY HOSPITAL:—	£	s	d.	PINLEY HOSPITAL:—	£	s	d.
Salary of Medical Officer as Medical Attendant at Hospital	150	0	0	Wages of Staff	78	0	0
Wages of Matron and Staff	1067	6	7	Contributions under National Insurance Act	1	10	4
Contributions under National Insurance Act	24	6	4	Fuel and Lighting ..	9	18	1
Matron's Disbursements..	6	0	0	Provisions	1	7	0
Acknowledgments, &c. ..	10	0	0	Ironmongery, &c. ..	6	2	3
Rates, Taxes, & Insurance	239	6	9	Repairs, &c.	3	13	10
Repairs, Furniture, &c... ..	680	18	3	Rates, Taxes, & Insurance	19	17	10
Drapery	90	2	2	Telephone	13	10	0
Ironmongery, &c. ..	40	5	11	Seeds	1	2	7
Shrubs and Seeds ..	4	6	9	Licence for Carbide ..	5	0	0
Provisions	1086	16	8				
Drugs and Appliances ..	89	4	6				
Fuel and Lighting ..	517	15	1				
Cleaning Materials ..	75	3	0				
Stationery, Printing, and Advertising	39	5	9				
Operating Fees	12	12	0				
Medical Attendance at Hospital	24	13	6				
Telephone	9	0	0				
Carriage	14	5	0				
Haulage	2	14	0				
	£4,161	1	8		£135	6	11

During the same time the sum of £10 17s. 6d. was received on account of the admission of patients to the City Hospital from outside districts.

The current quarterly expenses of the two Hospitals in 1915 were as under :—

		City Hospital.			Pinley Hospital.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st Quarter	...	929	0	4	...	11	3 0
2nd Quarter	...	1,020	6	11	...	30	2 1
3rd Quarter	...	871	11	9	...	6	7 7
4th Quarter	...	874	12	3	...	22	4 0
		<hr/>			<hr/>		
		£3,695	11	3	£69	16	8
		<hr/>			<hr/>		

For the City Hospital, the sum above stated for maintenance expenses, divided among the average number of patients, amounts to 18s. 4d. per head per week.

The average sum expended per week during the year for diet amounted to £22 7s. 9½d.; this, divided among the average number of patients and boarded staff, comes to 4s. 0¼d. each per week, or the cost of diet for each boarded person was 6¼d. per day.

Disinfecting and Ambulance Station.

The following figures represent the work that has been done in connection with the Disinfection and Ambulance Station :—

Visits paid to houses where infectious disease was suspected or notified—2,466.

Patients removed to the City Hospital—573.

Patients removed to the Pinley Hospital—0.

Houses disinfected by fumigation or spraying—992.

Steam disinfecting apparatus used 356 times.

Articles disinfected by steam—23,170.

Disinfection of rooms by fumigation or spraying, and of clothing, etc., by heat, has been carried out in nearly all notified cases of infectious disease.

In order to show how the work of this Station varies from year to year, I have made a summary of it for the past eleven years in tabular form.

Years.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Visits paid to Houses where Infectious Disease was suspected or notified	1216	1333	1235	1311	2364	2808	3966	3689	1276	2216	2166
Patients removed to Hospital	241	295	229	235	591	890	972	573	236	533	573
Houses disinfected by fumigation or spraying	557	565	409	423	722	976	1647	1498	770	1042	992
Steam disinfecting apparatus used ..	249	270	260	270	325	300	350	345	310	350	356
Articles disinfected by steam	11580	15023	13235	13491	15132	18761	23205	22480	14650	19870	23170

Schools.

As, in this City, the Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer, the two annual reports are issued together, and some amount of repetition is thereby avoided. (See page 109 and seq.)

Under Section 39 of the Corporation Act, 1900, the person in charge of any school or department of a school is required to notify to the Medical Officer of Health when it is known that a scholar is suffering from an infectious disease. All known schools and departments of schools are supplied with stamped addressed forms for this purpose by your Sanitary Committee, and on page 61 is given a table of the notifications received during the year.

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Ring- worm.	Mumps.	Diphtheria	Measles.	Skin Disease.	Itch.	Phthisis.	Typhoid Fever.	Miscel- laneous.	TOTALS.
Broad Street, Boys ..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
" Girls ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Centaur Road, Boys..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
" Girls ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Infants ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	68
Cheylesmore Boys ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
" Girls ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Infants ..	1	1	2	2	5	..	24	3	..	..	..	..	38
Earlston, Sen. ..	2	3	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	11
" Infants ..	6	37	..	..	1	..	94	6	..	..	..	..	144
Edgewick, Sen. ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Infants ..	7	20	8	..	7	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	49
Fredk. Bird, Boys ..	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	7
" Girls ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Infants ..	..	8	..	6	1	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	57
John Gulson, Boys ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
" Girls ..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
" Infants ..	1	5	26	1	21	3	23	..	..	..	..	..	80
Little Heath ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Paradise ..	3	80	3	1	11	7	31	..	2	..	..	1	139
Radford (Senior) ..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
" (Infants) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	19
Red Lane, Boys ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
" Girls ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
" Infants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
South Street, Boys ..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
" Girls ..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
" Infants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Spon Street, Boys ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Girls ..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
" Infants ..	..	11	1	..	8	..	16	..	1	..	..	..	37
Stoke Council, Boys..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	7
" Girls ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	5
" Infants ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wheatley St., Boys ..	1	..	1	2	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	11
" Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
" Infants ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Special ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Saints', Sen ..	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
" Infants ..	17	6	1	..	1	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	38
Holy Trinity, Boys ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
" Infants ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
King Fields ..	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
St. John's, Boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
" Girls & Infants ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
St. Mark's Sen. ..	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	9
" Infants ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	5
St. Mary's, Sen. ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Infants ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Michael's, Boys ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Girls ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Infants ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	23
St. Osburg's, Sen. ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	32
" Infants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Peter's, Boys ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Girls & Infants ..	4	11	1	..	5	..	23	2	..	..	..	..	49
Stoke National ..	2	1	2	1	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	1	28
Thomas Street ..	2	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	12
King Henry VIII. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Public Vaccinators*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	46	202	73	24	79	28	470	19	3	..	..	5	949

* Under Section 4 of the Vaccination Act, 1898, Public Vaccinators are required to notify to the Medical Officer of Health whenever they postpone a vaccination on account of the condition of the home or the prevalence of infectious disease.

Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

The activities of the Special Committee under this Act have been considerably interfered with by the war. As a result of the Mental Deficiency Act it was anticipated that a number of new institutions would arise to which the feeble-minded could be sent. The impossibility of raising loans for the purpose has prevented this. Only a limited number of such institutions exist. During the year, as Medical Adviser to this Committee, and on their instructions, I presented a report as to the number of mentally defective persons in Coventry who are likely to require to be dealt with under the Act. This report was necessarily vague owing to the lack of information, but was based mainly on the results of observations of the children, who, since its inception in 1909, had passed through the Special School at Wheatley Street. Under Sections 2 (2) and 31 (1) of the Act, the names of five children have been "notified" to the Mental Deficiency Committee because

(a) they had been ascertained to be incapable by reason of mental defect of receiving benefit or further benefit in special schools or classes, or who could not be instructed in a special school or class without detriment to the interests of the other children, or as respects whom the Board of Education certified that there were special circumstances which rendered it desirable that they should be dealt with under this Act by way of supervision or guardianship;

or (b) who on or before attaining the age of sixteen were about to be withdrawn or discharged from a special school or class, and in whose case the local Education Authority were of opinion that it would be to their benefit that they should be sent to an institution or placed under guardianship.

Public Mortuary.

The Public Mortuary has been used on 25 occasions during the year.

Eighteen of the bodies were brought in by the horsed ambulance and seven by the Police.

The post-mortem room was used nine times.

In six instances bodies were brought in expressly for the purpose of making post-mortem examinations.

The particulars concerning the other bodies received into the Mortuary are as follow :—Stillborn infants, 2 ; Suicides, 2 ; Accidents, 4 ; Died in streets or other public places, 8 ; Found Drowned, 2 ; Murdered, 1.

Pauperism.

Mr. Evans, the Clerk to the Guardians, has kindly supplied me with the following figures relating to this subject :—

Number of Inmates of London Road Institution at end			
of year 1915	...	...	429
Average number of inmates for previous five years	...		530
Number of persons who received out-door relief in 1915			1,103
Average number of persons who received out-door			
relief in previous five years	...	...	1,079
		£	s. d.
Actual expenditure in out-door relief in 1915	3,661	9	11½
Average yearly expenditure in out-door relief			
in previous five years	...	3,168	13 8
Increase on the average expenditure in out-			
door relief	...	492	16 3½

Pauper Sickness.

Returns are received from the Clerk to the Guardians each fortnight concerning the new cases of pauper sickness. In all, 565 such cases have been returned. These returns afford an indication of the amount and locality of illness among the poorest.

Overcrowding.

Five cases of overcrowding were dealt with during the year.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

A table summarizing the action which was taken locally under Part II. of the Act of 1890, from 1891 to 1909, was reproduced in the Report for 1914 and previous years.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

The Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, came into force during the year 1910. On September 2nd, 1910, the Local Government Board issued an Order relating to the systematic

inspection of dwelling houses. This Order stated that the Medical Officer of Health, or some other Officer acting under his direction and supervision, should prepare from time to time a list of dwelling houses, the early inspection of which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, appeared desirable. In conformity with the requirements of this Order, a list was prepared at the beginning of 1911; this list has been revised from time to time, and at the present time (December 31st, 1915) comprises 531 houses.

Systematic Inspection.—During the past year a systematic inspection has been made by the Housing Inspector* of 25 houses. It has also been found necessary to make 555 re-inspections, concerning alterations and work in progress, etc., in connection with houses dealt with as unfit.

It will be noted from the table on page 68 that very much less work was done under this Act in 1915 than in previous years. This hardly requires explanation. The shortage of houses for artisans, which has been chronic for some years, became acute during the year. An unprecedented influx of workers occurred in connection with new and extended factories; this much more than counterbalanced the number who had left in connection with the war. It became impossible for your Sanitary Committee to make Closing Orders when there was no chance of enforcing them. Houses where the male bread-winners had gone to the front could not be closed. Further, it became difficult, and sometimes impossible, to effect building renovations when labour was so scarce. A number of houses were demolished to permit the extension of existing factories. And to meet, for the time, the requirements of those who were in this way compulsorily ejected, your Sanitary Committee consented to the temporary re-opening of about 14 houses which they had already had closed, while your General Works Committee similarly allowed to be used about 20 houses acquired by them for street improvements and already closed.

Houses dealt with by Committee.

In twenty instances, houses which had been systematically reported on were subsequently considered by the Sanitary Committee. The owners were interviewed, and Closing Orders were made in each case.

Closing Orders made :—

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, in Court 12, Well Street.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, in Court 2, Gulson Road.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, in Court 3, Bishop Street.

Four houses, rear of 12, Binley Road.

Nos. 27, 29, Cox Street.

Nos. 1a, 2a, Conway Square, Butts.

Houses Improved :—

(a) By the conversion of back to back houses into through ventilated houses :—

No. 50, West Orchard, and No. 2, in Court 11.

No. 51, West Orchard, and No. 3, in Court 11.

(b) By structural alterations, repairs, etc.:—

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, in Court 2, Thomas Street.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, in Court 12, Well Street.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, in Court 28, Gosford Street.

Nos. 48, 49, 50, 51, West Orchard, and 1, 2, 3, in Court 11, West Orchard.

Closing Orders Rescinded.

The Closing Orders made in respect to the following houses were rescinded, the houses having been improved, or dispensed with as dwellings :—

Nos. 9, 10, 11, in Court 17, Little Park Street.

Nos. 6, Douglas Square, Cross Street.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, in Court 12, Well Street.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, in Court 28, Gosford Street.

Nos. 1a, 2a, Conway Square, Butts.

Houses converted to other uses.

Houses certified as unfit, and converted to other uses, *i.e.*, extensions to other premises, etc. :—

Nos. 1a, 2a, Conway Square, Butts.

Demolition Orders.

Demolition Orders were made in respect to 7 houses, the same not having been rendered fit for human habitation :—

Nos. 10, 11, 12, in Court 24, Spon Street.

No. 3, and house adjoining, in Court 5, Freeth Street.

No. 122, Gosford Street.

House at rear of No. 7, New Buildings.

Houses Demolished.

Twenty-one houses have been demolished :—

Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, in Court 4, Grey Friars' Lane.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, in Court 3, Grey Friars' Lane (partially demolished).

Nos. 10, 11, 12, in Court 24, Spon Street.

Nos. 25, 26, Upper Well Street.

Nos. 40, 41, White Friars' Lane.

Appeals against Demolition Orders.

During the past year an appeal was made to the Local Government Board by the owner of Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, in Court 1, Thomas Street, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, in Court 2, Thomas Street, in respect to Demolition Orders. On May 19th, 1915, an Inspector appointed by the Board visited Coventry for the purpose of holding a public enquiry in respect to the said Demolition Orders. On 13th October, 1915, a letter was received from the Board, stating that they had informed the appellant's solicitors that they had come to the conclusion that the Demolition Order in respect of No. 8, in Court 2, Thomas Street, should be quashed; further, that it was obvious that the conversion of all the houses into through ventilated houses, together with the carrying out of the works necessary to remedy the dampness, would be the best way of meeting the position; but that, if the appellant was not willing to undertake this at the present time, the Board would be prepared to quash the Demolition Orders as regards the remaining houses, if within four months from the date of their letter the following requirements were complied with to the satisfaction of the Council, or in case of dispute, of the Board :—

1. In houses Nos. 3, 4, and 7, in Court 1, and all the houses in Court 2, except No. 8, the dampness to be remedied, and damp courses be provided where necessary.
2. In each house (except No. 8, in Court 2) the staircase to be screened off from the bedrooms by means of a fixed partition and a door, and the stairhead to be effectively ventilated; where the existing sky-lights are over the stairs, new sky-lights to be provided to open in the bedrooms.

The work for carrying these requirements into effect was in progress at the end of the year.

During recent years various Corporation schemes have been completed for the erection of small houses, and at the present time 302 such houses have been erected in Narrow Lane, Hastings Road, Severn Road, St. George's Road, and Short Street; these are all self-contained cottages, except those in Short Street, which are dual flats, the latter let at 4s. 3d. per week, and the former at 5/6 to 7/9 per week. Thirty-one other flats are in course of erection in Goring Road.

Towards the end of the year, owing to the great demand for houses for munition workers, a scheme was prepared for the erection of 600 new houses on a site adjacent to Stoke Heath. During the writing of this report the scheme is being rapidly pushed forward, and these houses will soon be available.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

The following Table summarises the action which was taken under this Act, and the results which have followed :—

Year.	Houses inspected by Housing Inspector.	Number of representations made to Local Authority, with a view to the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Houses considered by Local Authority.	Number of Closing Orders made.	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.	Number of dwelling-houses, which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation.	Number of Closing Orders rescinded.	Number of dwelling-houses voluntarily closed.	Number of Demolition Orders made.	Number of Houses Demolished.
1910	24	24	24	24	1	4	..	..	1	2
1911	212	114	114	92	..	5	5	3	3	7
1912	44	107	107	29	11	34	34	2	36	21
1913	91	107	107	87	47	10	..	..	10	50
1914	116	91	91	54	17	16	15	..	19	38
1915	25	20	20	20	..	25	16	..	7	21
..	512	463	463	306	76	94	70	5	76	139

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

Detailed Statement showing action taken in connection with Houses considered by the Sanitary Committee, during the year 1915.

Situation of House.	Action taken by the Sanitary Committee.	REMARKS.
No. 1A and 2A, Conway Square, Butts ..	Closing Order made in each case..	Houses dispensed with as dwellings, and converted into an extension to the "Dyer's Arms" Public-house adjoining.
Nos. 27 and 29, Cox Street.. ..	Ditto .. ditto	Notices to quit served on tenants, but not proceeded with, owing to the scarcity of houses.
Four houses at rear of No. 12, Binley Road	Ditto .. ditto	Three of the houses are unoccupied. Notice to quit was served on the remaining tenant, but not proceeded with owing to the scarcity of houses.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, in Court 3, Bishop Street ..	Ditto .. ditto	Houses unoccupied. To be voluntarily demolished.
Nos. 4, 5, 6, in Court 2, Gulson Road ..	Ditto .. ditto	Closing Orders not proceeded with, owing to the death of the Owner, and the difficulty of obtaining other houses for the displaced tenants.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, in Court 12, Well Street	Ditto .. ditto	Houses improved to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Committee. Closing Orders rescinded.

The City Engineer kindly provides the following information :—

PLANS APPROVED.										
Year.	Houses.	Factories and Workshops	Alterations and Additions.	Miscellan's	Public Buildings.	Churches.	Chapels.	Schools.	Streets.	Totals.
1901	304	10	60	36	0	1	1	0	2	414
1902	556	29	53	66	0	0	0	0	10	714
1903	810	16	95	63	1	0	0	1	4	995
1904	535	26	80	56	3	0	0	0	16	716
1905	523	33	69	50	1	0	0	1	8	685
1906	1116	55	45	64	4	0	1	2	26	1313
1907	1275	70	45	105	1	0	1	4	35	1536
1908	1084	16	42	94	2	1	1	0	17	1257
1909	1030	40	51	111	1	1	0	2	4	1243
1910	1205	34	62	141	2	0	1	2	30	1477
1911	1386	40	62	147	8	0	0	2	5	1650
1912	622	69	102	140	3	0	0	3	16	955
1913	1236	75	98	113	7	0	0	1	15	1545
1914	1189	43	91	118	2	1	0	4	3	1451
1915	510	77	46	119	2	2	0	0	6	762
					including one addition.	Mission Churches		including two additions and one Sunday School.		
BUILDINGS COMPLETED.										
1901	426	8	27	18	0	1	1	1	0	483
1902	403	18	19	21	0	0	0	0	6	467
1903	622	15	34	8	2	0	0	0	6	687
1904	671	13	39	21	0	0	0	2	0	746
1905	378	14	14	11	2	0	0	1	6	426
1906	728	34	7	16	2	0	0	2	13	803
1907	1010	48	20	32	2	0	0	1	18	1131
1908	1188	26	21	44	2	0	2	1*	7	1291
1909	1169	32	28	49	5	0	0	1	14	1298
1910	959	45	20	61	2	0	0	0	13	1100
1911	1211	39	46	66	4	1	0	4	19	1390
1912	894	67	53	99	2	0	0	0	5	1120
1913	838	67	60	80	12	0	0	4	10	1071
1914	927	32	56	82	1	2	0	1*	14	1115
1915	785	46	50	85	2	0	0	1*	7	976
					including one addition			including three additions		

* Sunday School.

House Accommodation.

On January 6th, 1916, I reported on this question to your Sanitary Committee as follows :—

“ Since your last meeting the Health Department has made an enumeration of the unoccupied houses of the City ; the following are the figures obtained, and also those of the previous two years for comparison :—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Houses of £20 per year and upwards ...	47	68	60
Houses of 5/6 to 7/6 per week ...	9	22	44
Houses of 2/6 to 5/- per week ...	0	9	9
Houses under 2/6 per week ...	0	0	0
	—	—	—
	56	99	113
	—	—	—

Although unoccupied at the date of enumeration, the houses under £20 were all let.”

Registered Places.

The questions that have arisen and the action which has been taken in connection with these are dealt with below :—

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Number of slaughter-houses on Register, January, 1915...	48
“ “ “ added to Register during year	1
“ “ “ discontinued during year ...	0
“ “ “ on Register, December, 1915	49
“ “ visits	1109
“ “ contraventions observed	14

The contraventions were of a minor nature, and related to cleansing of walls and floors, the collection and removal of offal within the time specified. The contraventions were remedied without having recourse to Magisterial proceedings.

Notifications were received from 45 butchers using 33 slaughter-houses, concerning the carcasses of 232 animals, viz., 9 bullocks, 41 heifers, 83 cows, 15 calves, 19 sheep, and 65 pigs, these having been found, after slaughter, to be diseased or unsound.

The meat surrendered and destroyed in connection with these notifications amounted to 8,255 lbs., and was as follows :—Beef,

6,940 lbs. (of which 2,476 lbs. were tuberculous); Veal, 234 lbs. (50 lbs. tuberculous); Mutton, 171 lbs.; Pork, 910 lbs. (118 lbs. tuberculous).

Eight annual licences were renewed. One application was received for the erection and use of an annual licensed slaughterhouse, and this was granted, the applicant being informed that, in the event of the erection of a Public Abattoir in the district, the Sanitary Authority would in all probability refuse to renew the licence.

UNWHOLESOME FOOD.

The following quantities of unsound food have been surrendered from shops and stores :—94 rabbits, 30 boxes of haddock, 37 tins of brawn, 53 lbs. of tripe, 67 lbs. of liver, 30 pigeons, 8 chickens, 47 lbs. of mutton, and 62 lbs. of beef.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

On September 10th, 1914, the Local Government Board held an Inquiry at St. Mary's Hall concerning an application for sanction to borrow £1,950 for the purchase of land near Canal Road, Edgewick, as a site for a Public Abattoir. After due inquiry, sanction was obtained for this purpose. This land has since been purchased, but owing to the War, no further steps have yet been taken in regard to the scheme.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

COWSHEDS.

Number of Cowkeepers on Register, 1914	...	13
„ „ „ „ 1915	...	11
„ „ Cowsheds in use, 1914	...	25
„ „ „ „ 1915	...	22
„ „ visits during year	...	62
„ „ contraventions observed	...	6

The contraventions observed related to dirty floors of Cowsheds, and cows' udders not kept in a clean condition.

The number of Cowkeepers continues to diminish, there being now only eleven names on the Register. During the past year one Cowkeeper gave up cowkeeping, owing to the land being required for other purposes, and another, who invariably was found to be contravening the Regulations with respect to cleans-

ing, removed outside the boundary. However, this Cowkeeper continues to bring milk into the City.

MILKSHOPS.

Number of names on the Register, December, 1914	381
„ „ „ added to Register during year	29
„ „ „ removed from the Register during	
year	23
„ „ „ on Register, December, 1915 ...	387
„ „ visits	641
„ „ contraventions observed	64

The contraventions related to :—

Vessels containing milk not kept covered ...	20
Milk stores requiring cleansing and limewashing...	34
Milk sellers not registered	9
Defective floors and pavements... ..	1
	<hr/>
	64
	<hr/>

TUBERCULOUS MILK.

The Milk Clauses of the Corporation Act, 1900, give the Corporation power to take samples of milk with a view to determining whether they are likely to cause tuberculosis or not, and if an examination of them proves that there is a likelihood, we have power to examine the cows of a farm where the milk comes from, with the assistance of a Veterinary Surgeon, to ascertain, if possible, which cow is at fault. We have this power, whether the farm is situated inside or outside the City.

Thirty-four such samples have been taken during the year. Thirty were primary samples of mixed milk obtained from different dairymen, milking 630 cows. Twenty-nine of these samples—obtained from 605 cows—were reported to be free from tubercle bacilli, and one sample—obtained from 25 cows—was found to contain living tubercle bacilli.

The other samples were taken in following up and tracing the source of the tubercle bacilli in the contaminated milk, or were samples from individual cows.

The particulars of the “ following up ” of tuberculous samples are as follows :—

Sample No. 12 was obtained on April 28th, 1915, on delivery by a Baginton farmer to a Coventry milk-seller. On it

being found that tubercle bacilli were present, Mr. Clarke, accompanied by Mr. Dale, Veterinary Inspector, visited the farm in question on May 31st, and examined the udders of twenty-eight cows. A sample of milk was taken from a cow that appeared to be affected with tuberculosis of the udder, also a sample from a cow that appeared to be affected with an inflamed quarter and suspicions of tuberculosis of the udder. The farmer was present, and stated that the milk from the cow suffering from tuberculosis of the udder was milked on to the floor of the cowshed, and not mixed with the milk from other cows. On June 29th, a report was received to the effect that living tubercle bacilli had been found in the milk from each cow. Both cows were removed from the dairy and a control sample obtained from the remainder of the herd was certified to be non-tuberculous.

Owing to the Tuberculosis Order of 1914 having been suspended it was not possible to cause the affected animals to be detained and slaughtered.

However, enquiries were made, and it was found that after the visit of the Veterinary Inspector, on May 31st, the farmer sold the two cows that were found to be giving tuberculous milk, also two other unthrifty cows, for £32 (for the four), the farmer stating that he did not know the name of the purchaser or where the cows had gone to.

It was subsequently ascertained that the four cows had been disposed of to a butcher at O——, and that the carcase of one cow was found, after slaughter, to be affected with generalised tuberculosis.

The circumstances were reported to the Sanitary Committee, who ordered proceedings to be instituted against the farmer for contravening the provisions of the Corporation Act, 1900, inasmuch as he failed to give notice to the Medical Officer of Health that a cow in his dairy on May 31st was affected with or suspected of tuberculosis of the udder. At the Police Court hearing the defendant pleaded guilty, and the maximum fine of forty shillings and costs was imposed.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

During the year two applications were received for the registration of premises as Common Lodging Houses.

In one instance a disused non-provided school was acquired with the view to provide sleeping accommodation for 100 men engaged in the erection of a munition factory. In this case the application was granted, subject to the keeper being registered for a period of six months only.

The second application referred to premises formerly used as a factory, having sufficient space to accommodate 116 lodgers. This application was considered and adjourned, for the ventilation of the bedrooms to be improved, and for additional closet accommodation to be provided.

The general condition of the three old registered houses—which provide accommodation for 162 persons—is much the same as when reported on last year.

One hundred and ten visits were paid to these houses, and the contraventions observed related to limewashing walls and cleansing floors.

MUNICIPAL COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

The question of the provision of a Municipal Common Lodging House is, for the time, in abeyance.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number of houses on Register, December, 1914 ...	33
„ „ „ added to Register during year	5
„ „ „ removed from Register during year	1
„ „ „ remaining on Register, Dec., 1915	37
„ „ visits during year	277
„ „ contraventions observed	28
„ „ notices and letters issued to remedy same	45
„ „ Magisterial proceedings	0

The contraventions related to :—

Choked drains	4
Foul and defective W.C.'s and urinals	14
Defective roof and windows	2
Dirty and defective floors	8

One house, which contained sleeping accommodation for thirty-nine persons, has been demolished, the site being required for factory extensions.

Offensive Trades.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, the following trades were declared by an Order, dated April 12th, 1915, to be offensive trades, viz. :—That of a Gut Scraper, Fish Frier, Rag and Bone Dealer, and a Hide and Skin Dealer.

The seventy-six fish-frying shops known to this Department have been visited on 233 occasions during the year, to ensure, as far as practicable, the cleanliness of the premises and utensils. The contraventions observed related to defective floors, 2; cleansing and limewashing, 14; defective pavement and drainage, 10; insufficient ventilation, 1. No application has been received during the year to use premises for the purpose of fish-frying.

There are twenty premises registered for the purpose of tripe boiling. One application was received for permission to carry on the trade of tripe boiler. In this case the business had already been established a few months on premises erected and occupied as a dwelling house. The business, however, was discontinued, owing to the occupier being unable to carry out the structural improvements required by the Sanitary Committee.

The three hide and skin dealers' premises, and the three rag and bone dealers' premises, have been visited from time to time, and have been found to be kept as free from effluvia as the nature of the trade will allow.

Annual permits have been renewed in three instances for carrying on the trade of hide and skin and fat dealers.

Smoke Abatement.

The number of chimneys observed to emit smoke in excessive quantities was considerably less than in the previous year. Notices and letters of caution were sent to the occupiers of factories offending in this respect, and these in most cases were readily responded to.

However, in one instance the nuisance appeared to arise from defective construction, and not to careless stoking, and as the occupier of the factory was unable to carry out the structural alterations specified in the notice, the use of the furnace was discontinued.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907.

Mr. Clarke, the Inspector under these Acts, reports as follows :—

During the year 220 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 205 as genuine, and 15 as adulterated.

The samples were collected in the following manner :—
 Formal samples, 136; preliminary samples, 84; and included :
 New milk, 129; butter, 50; lard, 7; cheese, 2; margarine, 2;
 cocoa, 2; sausages, 1; ground ginger, 6; liquorice powder, 2;
 Gregory's powder, 2; and medicines, 17.

Of the 129 samples of new milk, 124 were certified as genuine, and 5 adulterated. Of these, one was deficient of 13 per cent. of fat, and four contained added water, in amounts varying from 6 per cent. to 27 per cent.

Of the 50 samples of butter, 49 were certified as genuine, and one sample, submitted privately, was certified as margarine.

Eight samples of medicine were certified to be accurately dispensed, and nine inaccurately dispensed, the vendors of the inaccurate samples receiving a letter of caution. With the view to ensuring the accurate dispensing of prescriptions, a circular letter was addressed to all the dispensing chemists, pointing out that the Sanitary Committee had considered the results of the analyses of drugs recently purchased at various shops in the City, and that these results had in many cases shown that, as regards material constituents, the drugs had fallen short of, or exceeded the quantity prescribed, and that any future contravention in this respect would be dealt with by the Justices.

In compliance with the Margarine Act, 1887, and the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, one application had been received to register premises wherein the business of a wholesale dealer in margarine was carried on. A certificate was issued, and a copy forwarded to the Board of Agriculture.

REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE PUBLIC
HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1915.

1. *Milk ; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	129	..
Cream .. .. .	..	..

2. *Cream sold as Preserved Cream.*

- (a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct. None.

Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906.

Six samples of feeding stuffs were submitted to the official Agricultural Analyst, who certified each sample to comply with the guarantee and within the prescribed limits of error.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Section 132 of this Act is as follows :—" The Medical Officer of Health of every District Council shall, in his annual report to them, report specifically on the administration of the Act in workshops and work places, and he shall send a copy of his annual report, or so much of it as deals with the subject, to the Secretary of State."

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register, December, 1915	...	...	109
,, of new bakehouses opened	...	...	0
,, ,, bakehouses unoccupied	...	...	20
,, ,, changes of occupancy	...	...	5
,, ,, visits	...	...	192
,, ,, contraventions observed	...	...	14
,, ,, remedied	...	...	14

Most of the contraventions related to the limewashing of walls and ceilings. In one instance a bakehouse was found to be very dilapidated, and in such a state as to be, on sanitary grounds, unfit for occupation as a bakehouse. A report was also received to the effect that this bakehouse had been found to be occupied as a sleeping place, contrary to Section 100 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

The occupier was notified of this infringement of the Act, and the bakehouse was closed without having recourse to Magisterial proceedings.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries).	20	4	0
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries).	276	4	0
Workplaces (Other than outworkers premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	192	3	0
TOTAL	488	11	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	47	42	..	..
Want of ventilation	2	2	..	..
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	2	2	..	..
Sanitary accom- modation	{ insufficient .. .. .	..	..	..
	{ unsuitable or defective..	5	3	..
	{ not separate for sexes ..	1	1	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss 97 to 100)	13	13	..	..
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report).	..	..	..	..
Total	70	63	..	..

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.						Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses may be enumerated here.	Bakers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	90
	Sugar Boilers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
	Watch Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	52
	Dressmakers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	88
	Tailors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	39
	Boot Makers and Repairers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	33
	Milliners .. .. .	..	..	..	..	32
	Joiners and Carpenters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	16
	Cabinet Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7
	Cycle Repair Shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7
	Ironmongers and Smiths .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9
	Plumbers and Painters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7
	Gas Fitters and Bellhangers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
	Pattern Makers and Brassfounders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
	Saddlers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5
	Tinworkers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4
	Picture Framers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3
	Laundries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4
	Box and Bag Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
	Printers and Bookbinders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
	Card Stampers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
	Engravers, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	0
	Marine Store Dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3
	Coach Builders and Wheelwrights .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
	Various .. .. .	..	..	..	..	29
Total number of workshops on Register ..						445

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133, 1901)	0
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5, 1901)	1
Other	0
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	0
In use at the end of the year	0

OUTWORKERS.

Lists of outworkers have been received in regular course from various manufacturing firms in the City. Visits numbering 117 have been paid by the Health Visitors to these workers, and most of the homes where the work has been done have been found clean and tidy and in every way satisfactory.

Out of the entire number visited, only four defects have been found.

Sanitary Prosecutions.

Only four cases arose during the year where Magisterial proceedings were called for. Three of these related to adulterated milk, and the other to the non-notification of a cow suffering from tuberculosis of the udder.

Diseases of Animals Act and Orders of the Board of Agriculture.

Mr. W. H. Clarke, the Inspector under this Act, reports as follows :—

SWINE FEVER.

One outbreak of this disease occurred on March 1st, in a field adjoining Barker Butts Lane.

On the date of the outbreak there were 80 pigs on the premises, 22 of which had been moved from a farm near Brinklow.

Two of the Brinklow pigs died, and after due enquiry by the Veterinary Inspector of the Board of Agriculture, Swine Fever was certified to exist.

The usual notices were issued, and the premises cleansed and disinfected in the prescribed manner.

No further outbreak occurred in the City during the year.

The periodical cleansing and disinfecting of the Markets and Sale Yards have been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Markets and Sales Order, 1910, and there has been no suspected case of Swine Fever observed by the Veterinary Inspector who attends the Markets and Sales.

ANTHRAX, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE, PARASITIC MANGE, GLANDERS, AND FARCY.

It is gratifying to observe that no outbreaks have been recorded in this district during the past year.

Canal Boats.

Inspector Clarke, the Inspector under the Canal Boats' Acts, furnishes the following information, which shows the steps taken by the Sanitary Authority to give effect to the Acts and Regulations affecting Canal Boats :—

Total number of Boats registered to 31st December, 1915 ...	414
Number of Boats added to Register in 1915	8
Total number of Registrations cancelled	183
Actual number of Boats on Register at 31st December, 1915	231
Number of Boats inspected in 1915	141
Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations	108
Number of Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations ...	33
Total number for which the Cabins were registered ...	411
Total number occupying the Cabins	398

Details of Occupation :—

Male Adults	133
Female Adults	109
Children of School Age	94
Children under School Age	62

No. of Cases met with.	<i>Details respecting Infringements.</i>				No. of Cases remedied.
1 ...	Registration	...	...	...	1
6 ...	Absence of Certificate	...	...	...	6
1 ...	Certificate not identifying Owner with Boat	...	...	...	—
1 ...	Marking	...	...	...	—
4 ...	Overcrowding	...	...	...	3
1 ...	Females over 12 improperly occupying	...	...	...	1
18 ...	Painting	...	...	...	10
13 ...	Ventilation	...	...	...	10
10 ...	Dilapidation	...	...	...	10
—					—
55	Total cases met with.	Total cases remedied			41
—					—

Number of Legal Proceedings taken	Nil
Number of printed Notice Forms issued	9
Number of Notices attended to	6
Number still corresponding about	3

Water Supply.

Your Waterworks Engineer kindly informs me that during the twelve months 822,857,630 gallons of water have been supplied from the public sources to the City; of this, 359,340,565 gallons were supplied from Spou End, and 427,740,000 gallons from Shustoke; whilst 35,777,065 have been supplied from Whitley. He also informs me that 208 new services have been laid on to build and supply 699 houses and 43 other buildings; guarantees have been received for 859 completed houses, in which are included 1,143 water-closets and 435 new baths.

The amount supplied gives an average consumption of 18.3 gallons per head per day. The comparison of this figure with that of previous years is given below:—

		Amount supplied per day.		Estimated popu- lation served.		Amount per head per day.
1897	..	1,420,000 gals.	..	61,234	..	23 gals.
1898	..	1,577,207	..	61,555	..	25 "
1899	..	1,723,926	..	61,796	..	27 "
1900	..	1,896,106	..	62,037	..	30 "
1901	..	1,649,292	..	62,200	..	25 "
1902	..	1,670,749	..	67,330	..	25 "
1903	..	1,678,461	..	72,550	..	23 "
1904	..	1,633,098	..	75,250	..	21 "
1905	..	1,775,229	..	78,917	..	22 "
1906	..	1,913,430	..	82,600	..	23 "
1907	..	1,873,153	..	85,800	..	21 "
1908	..	1,896,191	..	90,000	..	21 "
1909	..	1,962,625	..	93,500	..	21 "
1910	..	1,923,921	..	102,000	..	18.8 "
1911	..	2,067,443	..	107,287	..	19.2 "
1912	..	2,087,762	..	111,166	..	18.7 "
1913	..	2,221,279	..	115,064	..	19.3 "
1914	..	2,260,621	..	119,003	..	19.1 "
1915	..	2,254,404	..	122,982	..	18.3 "

Results of Analysis expressed in parts per 100,000.

DOEBANK WELL, SPON END.

Date of Receipt of Sample.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
							Tem- porary.	Perma- nent.	Total.	
1915. Jan. 13	0.015	0.003	2.15	0.33	0.012	48	14.2	14.8	29.0	Bright, containing many very small particles. Filtration very good
April 19	0.012	0.0040	2.25	0.27	0.009	46	12.3	15.0	27.3	Bright, containing many small particles. Filtration very good
July 13	0.001	0.0048	2.2	0.22	0.013	44.5	14.3	14.4	28.7	Very bright, containing many small particles. Filtration satisfactory
Oct. 20	0.000	0.003	2.1	0.27	0.016	49	14.3	13.1	27.4	Bright. Filtration satisfactory

Results of Analysis expressed in parts per 100,000.

TANK, SPON END.

1915.										
Jan. 13	0 0012	0 002	2 0	0 33	0 013	44	15 2	13 0	28 2	Bright, containing many small particles. Filtration very good
April 19	trace	0 0044	2 15	0 30	0 008	41	13 4	13 8	27 2	Bright, containing many small particles. Filtration very good
July 13	0 001	0 0068	1 95	0 27	0 019	43	13 6	13 4	27 0	Very bright, containing many small particles. Filtration satisfactory
Oct. 20	0	0 005	1 95	0 33	0 026	44	13 7	13 1	26 8	Bright. Filtration satisfactory

SHUSTOKE.

Date of Receipt of Sample.	Description.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
								Temporary.	Permanent.	Total.	
1915.											
Jan. 5	Filter No. 1	trace	0 0092	3 05	0 13	0 050	28	5 1	9 0	14 1	Bright, containing a few small particles. Filtration satisfactory
do.	No. 2	trace	0 0094	3 1	0 13	0 053	27	5 1	9 0	14 1	do. do.
do.	No. 3	trace	0 0098	3 1	0 13	0 063	27	5 1	9 0	14 1	do. do.
Feb. 3	No. 3	0 0005	0 0080	3 15	0 05	0 060	29	6 8	9 8	16 6	Bright, containing many small particles. Slightly yellowish in 2 ft. tube
do.	No. 4	0 0013	0 0116	3 10	trace	0 071	29	7 5	8 8	16 3	do. do.
Mar. 3	No. 1	trace	0 0105	3 15	0 08	0 064	29	7 4	8 0	15 4	Bright, containing a few small particles. It was slightly yellowish in a 2 ft. tube
do.	No. 2	trace	0 0092	3 1	0 05	0 065	27	7 3	8 0	15 3	do. do.
April 12	No. 1	0	0 011	3 1	s. trace	0 056	28	6 6	9 0	15 6	Very bright, containing many small particles. Filtration satisfactory
do.	No. 2	0	0 011	3 1	0	0 050	28	7 6	8 2	15 8	do. do.
May 5	No. 3	0	0 010	3 05	trace	0 056	28	7 8	8 8	16 6	Very bright, containing a few small particles. Filtration satisfactory
do.	No. 4	trace	0 0104	3 05	trace	0 058	27 5	8 3	8 6	16 9	do. do.
June 1	No. 3	0 001	0 012	3 10	0	0 057	28	8 0	7 8	15 8	Bright, containing a few small particles
do.	No. 4	0 0005	0 010	3 10	0	0 057	28	7 8	8 3	16 1	do. do.
July 5	No. 1	0	0 007	3 0	trace	0 049	26 5	5 2	9 1	14 3	do. do.
do.	No. 2	0	0 007	3 0	trace	0 051	27 0	5 2	9 1	14 3	do. do.
Aug 12	No. 1	0	0 006	3 0	0	0 030	21	1 9	10 3	12 2	Bright, containing a few small particles. Satisfactory in 2 ft. tube
do.	No. 2	0	0 006	2 95	0	0 030	21 5	2 0	10 2	12 2	do. do.
Sept. 7	No. 1	0 001	0 008	3 0	trace	0 035	25 5	4 1	7 8	11 9	do. do.
do.	No. 2	trace	0 010	2 95	0	0 037	24	3 0	7 9	10 9	do. do.
Oct. 4	No. 3	0	0 009	2 75	0	0 049	22 5	3 2	8 4	11 6	Bright, containing few small particles
do.	No. 4	0 0005	0 009	2 9	0	0 053	23	3 2	8 4	11 6	Fairly bright
Nov. 3	No. 3	0	0 008	2 85	0	0 072	24	1 7	10 4	12 1	Filtration satisfactory
do.	No. 4	0	0 008	2 85	0	0 068	25	2 1	9 7	11 8	do. do.
Dec. 6	No. 3	0	0 008	2 6	0	0 061	23	4 66	14 75	19 41	Bright, containing few small particles
do.	No. 4	0	0 008	2 6	0	0 061	24	4 99	13 82	18 81	do. do.

The Coventry water supply is derived from two sources, the one source being a surface water supply coming from the river Bourne, which is collected in a large reservoir at Shustoke, and treated by sand filtration. This water supply belongs to the City of Birmingham. The other source is that of deep wells, which are situated at Spon End and at Whitley.

The chemical results of the periodical analyses which have been made of these various waters are shown in the accompanying table; regular bacteriological examinations have also been made.

The works referred to in the Report for 1914 in regard to the Whitley Well were completed during the year, and as the sterilizing process recommended is now applied to this water, the source has been again brought into use.

Private Water Supplies.

Very few houses now remain within the City deriving their water supply purely from private wells. No occasion has arisen during the year for taking any action in regard to these.

Refuse Removal.

Your City Engineer has kindly informed me that the following amount of house refuse has been removed during the year :—

	Cubic yards.	Cart loads.
Ashpit refuse removed ...	88	44
Ashbin „ „ ...	66,921	33,461
In 1914 the amount was as follows : —		
Ashpit refuse removed ...	225	112
Ashbin „ „ ...	63,042	31,521

This is carted to the Refuse Destructor and there dealt with. Various particulars relating to refuse collection and destruction appeared in the Report for 1913.

Sewage Disposal.

The sewage of the City is dealt with by broad irrigation on a sewage farm at Baginton, some two and a half miles outside the City. To reach the farm it has to be pumped at the pumping station at Whitley. One bacterial filter bed has been in use for some years, and has given satisfaction. Owing to the increase in the size of the City, a large extension of the principle of filter beds was decided upon. But owing to the War and the difficulty in getting labour, the progress made has been small. At the present time three beds are in use.

Health Visitors.

The summary of the work of the Health Visitors under the headings of their different duties is as follows :—

(1) Visits in regard to births; these have been spoken of under the heading of Infantile Mortality, pages 29 to 32.

(2) Visits relating to home work are referred to on page 83.

During the year the Health Visitors have paid 132 visits to workshops where females are employed.

The premises were found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition. The rooms appeared, with one exception, to be well ventilated and heated. In one instance only was cleansing deemed necessary and report made.

(3) Infectious Disease. Visits to the number of 1,541 have been made with regard to infectious diseases; the greater proportion of them being in connection with Tuberculosis; *i.e.*, no less than 1,482 have been paid during the year to notified phthical patients.

Of the remaining 59 visits, 18 have been paid to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 6 visits to cases of Puerperal Fever, 6 to cases of Diphtheria, 25 to cases of Chicken Pox, and 4 to cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

(4) Work in connection with the Midwives Act is referred to on pages 40, 41 and 42.

(5) Other miscellaneous work. During the year 388 miscellaneous visits have been made. These include the inspection of the public lavatories for women, visits in respect of neglected homes, dirty premises, dilapidations, alleged nuisances, overcrowded houses, and any other special information required by the Medical Officer of Health.

Throughout the year 166 nuisances and 101 dirty houses were reported to the Medical Officer of Health.

Classification of visits paid during 1915 :—

Notified Births visited	...	...	...	1,858
„ „ re-visited	...	...	...	1,393
„ Infants' Deaths enquired into	...	...	...	20
„ Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	59
„ Phthisis	...	...	...	1,482
„ Outworkers	...	...	...	117
Workshops	...	...	...	132
Midwives	...	...	...	131

Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	388
Hints on Feeding—918 posted	...	...	...	...
					<hr/> 5,580 <hr/>
Nuisances reported	...	...	...	...	166
Dirty houses found	...	...	...	...	101
Neglected homes	...	...	...	...	4

References to other Departments.

These included 55 references to the City Engineer, 58 to the Waterworks Engineer, and 1,806 to the Head Teachers of Schools.

The character of the references to the City Engineer is set out in the following table :—

Unauthorised dwellings	...	...	...	2
Dangerous buildings and chimneys	...	...	...	9
Dangerous condition of roads and pavement	...	...	...	2
Foul gullies in Courts	...	...	...	2
Complaints relating to sewers	...	...	...	23
Pollution of water courses	...	...	...	3
Foul street gullies	...	...	...	1
Refuse removal	...	...	...	13

The references to the Waterworks Engineer dealt with such matters as waste of water from taps and cisterns.

References to the Head Teachers of Schools related to children who had suffered from infectious disease, or who lived in houses where infectious disease was present.

The Inspection of the District, and the Sanitary Staff.

That portion of the work of the Health Department connected with nuisances in and around dwellings can best be set out in tabular form. The figures in relation to these matters for the year are as follows :—

DRAINAGE AND PAVEMENT.				1914.	1915.
Drains opened and cleansed from ob-					
struction	...	...	...	449	443
Drains provided with efficient traps	...	...	...	147	147
New Drains, inspection and intercepting					
chambers provided	...	...	...	110	80
Drains relaid	...	...	...	83	122
Sink drains disconnected from sewer	...	...	...	1	4

DRAINAGE AND PAVEMENT— <i>continued</i> .		1914.	1915.
Drains tested ... ..	...	247	176
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts provided or improved ... ..	...	12	15
Courts and back yards paved and repaired		228	226

DWELLINGS.

Floors of dwellings relaid or repaired ...	188	160
Dilapidated walls and ceilings repaired ...	190	159
Damp walls—damp courses inserted ...	22	18
Roofs repaired and made weatherproof ...	109	124
Dangerous stairs repaired	39	49
Additional windows provided and others made to open	158	115
Defective spouts repaired	85	111
Pantry ventilation improved	53	33
New sinks provided	87	76
New waste pipes provided and others repaired	101	88
Foul cellars cleansed and defects in drains remedied	25	14
Houses limewashed and cleansed ..	485	393
Houses limewashed after infectious disease	300	402
Cases of overcrowding dealt with ...	17	5

WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS.

Additional water closets provided ...	37	26
Water closets reconstructed	9	31
Water closets repaired and limewashed ...	195	141
Water closets provided with new basins and traps	162	141
Defective joints in flush pipes repaired ...	39	42
Foul W.C. basins and traps cleansed ...	310	324
Defective W.C. cisterns repaired ...	124	103
New flushing cisterns provided ...	78	53
Urinals cleansed and reconstructed ...	25	13
Urinals abolished	2	

PRIVIES, ASHPITS, AND DUSTBINS.

Offensive privies and pail closets con- verted into W.C.'s	2	2
--	---	---

PRIVIES, ASHPITS, & DUSTBINS— <i>continued</i> .		1914.	1915.
Offensive privies and pail closets abolished		8	4
New W.C.'s erected in place of above ...		8	4
Offensive ashpits abolished		30	25
Sanitary dustbins provided in place of above		45	29
Other houses provided with sanitary dustbins		649	814
VARIOUS.			
Premises limewashed and cleansed ... ..		...	113
Smoke nuisances dealt with		51	41
Nuisances from animals kept, abated ...		48	53
Offensive accumulations removed		114	160
Courts and back yards cleansed by tenants		25	45
Gipsy tents and caravans removed		13	24
Water supply—additional taps provided...		14	20
Miscellaneous... ..		377	358
	Totals	<u>5,501</u>	<u>5,526</u>

So far as the work is capable of tabulation, the number of visits and other work involved is shown in the following table :—

	1914.	1915.
Number of visits to premises ...	28,895	21,415
Number of statutory notices issued...	158	55
Cleansing notices, statutory ...	376	102
Number of informal notices issued ...	3,004	2,009
Number of letters issued	3,082	3,874
Number of summonses issued for non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance	—	—
Number of nuisances remaining unabated	23	20
Number of registered premises under supervision (not including work- shops)	478	581
Number of visits paid to registered premises	3,675	3,069

In the preceding tables the figures for the previous year are inserted for comparison.

Summary of Inspectors' Work

IN CONNECTION WITH THE SUPPRESSION OF NUISANCES FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Totals for 10 years.
No. of drains opened and cleansed from obstruction	299	266	711	336	411	335	713	629	449	443	4,592
drains provided with efficient traps	306	244	376	286	249	188	219	222	147	147	2,384
new drains provided to premises	370	410	532	771	312	282	310	266	193	202	3,648
sink drains disconnected from the sewer	10	5	11	24	16	2	1	5	1	4	79
new sinks provided and others repaired	31	14	82	62	110	104	107	126	188	164	988
floors and walls of houses repaired	270	239	647	442	579	483	542	392	378	337	4,309
roofs of houses repaired and made weatherproof	118	85	183	73	75	53	102	105	109	124	1,027
defective spouts repaired	131	79	185	103	86	68	157	106	85	111	1,111
houses linewashed and cleansed	509	329	500	361	605	345	460	534	485	393	4,521
houses cleansed after infectious disease	118	143	149	282	395	757	450	241	300	402	3,237
offensive privies or pail closets converted into water closets	183	43	69	37	20	19	23	8	2	2	406
offensive privies and pail closets abolished		119	44	30	34	22	22	6	8	4	289
new water closets erected in place of above		109	56	30	33	22	22	6	8	4	290
additional new water closets provided	68	44	46	74	45	44	35	46	37	26	465
water closets provided with new cisterns	29	54	177	98	62	103	114	103	78	53	871
" " " new basins and traps	128	114	277	272	288	304	302	208	162	141	2,196
foul water closet drains cleansed	519	263	257	343	262	321	667	498	310	324	3,764
defective W.C. cisterns, etc., repaired	167	141	292	191	193	150	398	277	163	145	2,117
offensive ashpits abolished	106	106	74	39	23	23	54	20	30	25	500
sanitary dustbins provided in place of the above	208	292	106	173	45	26	143	68	45	29	1,135
" " " to other premises	180	388	619	388	715	749	1733	1014	649	814	7,249
urinals cleansed, repaired and reconstructed	25	29	70	22	28	17	50	23	27	53	344
courts and backyards paved and repaired	145	85	178	121	167	174	405	302	228	226	2,031
nuisances from animals kept, abated	115	59	68	76	51	52	38	54	48	53	614
accumulations of manure, etc., removed	116	126	141	104	95	59	114	94	114	160	1,123
smoke nuisances dealt with	42	96	46	50	53	25	15	26	51	41	445
cases of overcrowding dealt with	44	18	50	35	25	31	35	22	17	5	282
vent and soil pipes removed or replaced, and miscellaneous sanitary improvements effected	1,839	1,269	2,073	1,039	1,648	1,128	1,222	1,204	1,189	1,094	13,705
	6,076	5,169	8,019	5,862	6,625	5,886	8,453	6,605	5,501	5,526	63,722

Summary of other Miscellaneous Work

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
No. of visits and re-visits to premises ...	21,856	20,527	23,982	20,223	24,742	27,951	32,171	30,819	28,895	21,415
" notices issued for abatement of nuisances ...	1,367	1,651	2,180	2,040	1,841	1,769	3,416	3,520	3,162	2,064
" letters " ...	1,279	1,831	1,643	1,958	1,967	1,495	2,488	2,754	3,082	3,874
" summonses issued for non-compliance with notices served to abate nuisances ...	0	1	8	6	9	1	2	1	...	...
" nuisances remaining unabated after expiration of notice ...	23	12	0	15	35	28	26	19	23	20
" registered premises under supervision ...	329	333	377	410	442	412	442	423	478	581
" visits paid to registered premises...	2,311	2,546	3,211	3,095	2,997	2,402	4,469	4,041	3,675	3,069
" references to City Engineer ...	233	335	219	233	216	44	56	116	76	55
" references to Water Engineer ...	119	143	110	107	84	81	62	52	63	58
" references to Education Department ...	532	399	313	981	1,574	1,605	954	631	1,654	1,806
" drains tested ...	524	396	807	436	362	204	195	222	247	176

The work of the Department has necessarily been curtailed by the prevailing war conditions. Their effect on housing questions has already been referred to. In numerous ways the routine work of the Department has been interfered with, and to some extent diverted in other directions. In April, the motor ambulance driver (S. Mansfield) enlisted, joining the Army Transport Service. In July, Assistant Inspectors Barnish and Lord joined the R.A.M.C.; Assistant Inspector Mortimer offered his services, but the Sanitary Committee decided that under the circumstances his services could not be spared. Only one other Assistant Inspector of military age remained, and he was rejected on medical grounds. Unfortunately, early in the year, the Department lost by death one of its two senior clerks, Mr. Francis Evans. The loss of such a methodical and painstaking official was bound to be considerably felt. In December, a junior clerk (W. H. Sidwell) enlisted. The ambulance work has been carried on by the Laundry Engineer (Mr. Elmore), and he has been assisted in his own work by an assistant porter. The vacancies in the Inspectorial Staff have been kept open, the rest of the staff dividing the work between them. To help to compensate for the losses in the clerical staff, three temporary girl clerks have been appointed.

The bulk of the work involved by the statistical records of this report has been carried out by Mr. Storer.

I am appending to this Report a record of the magisterial proceedings which have been called for during the year, an extended schedule of the ages at, and causes of, death, a return of the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, and the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. H. SNELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Coventry.

May 23rd, 1916.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS, 1915.

No of Case.	Complaint.				Result.	Total.		
						£	s.	d.
1	Selling adulterated milk	...	...		Fined £2 10s. od. and analyst's fee ...	3	0	6
2	Ditto	ditto	..	...	Ordered to pay analyst's fee ...	10	6	
3	Ditto	ditto	...	....	Fined 9/- and analyst's fee ...	19	6	
4	Failing to give notice to the Medical Officer of Health that a cow in his dairy was affected with, or suspected of, tuberculosis of the udder. Contrary to Section 45 of the Coventry Corporation Act, 1900 ...				Fined £2 ...	3	11	6

EXTENDED SCHEDULE OF AGES AND CAUSES OF DEATH, YEAR 1915.

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Ages.													Total.	
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75		75 to 85	85 and upwards.
1	Enteric Fever .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
2	Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	(a) Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	(b) Mediterranean Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Small-pox—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Vaccinated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Not Vaccinated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Doubtful .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Measles	17	30	34	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
7	Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	5	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
8	Whooping Cough	5	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
9	(a) Diphtheria	1	4	15	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
	(b) Membranous Laryngitis	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	(c) Group .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Influenza .. .. .	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	1	6	1	..	16
11	Miliary Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Asiatic Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Cholera Nostras .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Dysentery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Yellow Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Leprosy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
19	(a) Mumps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) German Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Varicella .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	(a) Pyaemia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Septicaemia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
	(c) Vaccinia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Glanders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Anthrax, Splenic Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
22	Rabies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Tetanus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	(a) Actinomycosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	(b) Other Mycoses .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Pellagra .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTALS	25	40	60	26	4	3	3	1	..	4	1	3	6	2	178

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Ages.													Total.		
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75		75 to 85	85 and upwards.
27	Beri-Beri	1	..	..	1	2	7	7	25	23	19	8	2	..	..	..	95
28	(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	4	4	13	15	9	1	2	..	..	..	52
29	(b) Phthisis (not defined as Tuberculous) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	(a) Acute Phthisis.. .. .	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
31	(b) Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	2	2	7	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
32	Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
33	(a) Tabes Mesenterica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	(b) Other Peritoneal and Intestinal Tubercle	1	..	4	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	11
35	Tuberculosis of Spinal Column .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
36	Tuberculosis of Joints .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	(a) Lupus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	(b) Scrofula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	(c) Other Tuberculosis	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
40	Disseminated Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
41	(a) Rickets	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	(b) Other forms of Bone Softening .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
43	Syphilis	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	(a) Soft Chancre .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	(b) Gonococcus Infection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	(c) Purulent Ophthalmia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Cancer of the Buccal Cavity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	..	..	..	1	6
48	Cancer of the Stomach, Liver, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	8	5	3	..	31
49	Cancer of the Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	5	4	5	1	..	24
50	Cancer of the Female Genital Organs .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	5	2	2	1	..	15
51	Cancer of the Breast .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	8
52	Cancer of the Skin .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	2	2	..	..	13
53	Cancer of other or unspecified Organs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	(a) Angioma .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	5	2	2	1	..	15
55	(b) Adenoma .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	(c) Other Tumours .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
58	(a) Chronic Rheumatism .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
59	(b) Osteo-Arthritis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
60	(c) Gout .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
61	Scurvy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	TOTALS	14	8	16	6	11	16	12	46	47	57	29	21	19	8	1	311

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Ages.													Total.		
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75		75 to 85	85 and upwards.
50	Diabetes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	1	7	..	..	14
51	Exophthalmic Goitre ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
52	Addison's Disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
53	(a) Leucocythaemia (Leuchaemia)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	(b) Lymphadenoma ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
54	Anaemia, Chlorosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	6
55	(a) Diabetes Insipidus ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
	(b) Purpura ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	(c) Haemophilia ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(d) Other Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	10
56	Alcoholism, Acute or Chronic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	(a) Occupational Lead Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	..
	(b) Non-occupational Lead Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Other Chronic Occupational Poisonings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Other Chronic Poisonings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Encephalitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
61	(a) Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
	(b) Posterior Basal Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Meningitis, other forms ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
62	Locomotor Ataxy ..	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
63	Other diseases of the spinal cord ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Diseases formerly classed to "Other Nervous Affections"	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Other Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
64	(a) Apoplexy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	8	10	9	2	32
	(b) Serous Apoplexy and Oedema of Brain ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Cerebral Congestion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	(d) Cerebral Atheroma ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
65	(e) Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	2	15	5	3	36
	Softening of the Brain ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	5
66	(a) Hemiplegia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Paraplegia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Other forms of Paralysis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
67	General Paralysis of the Insane ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
68	Other forms of Mental Alienation ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
	TOTALS ..	3	2	1	5	..	4	1	12	10	16	14	18	33	20	5	144

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Ages.													Total.	
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75		75 to 85	85 and upwards
69	Epilepsy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	9
70	(a) Epileptiform Convulsions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Other Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	(a) Convulsions from Teething ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(b) Other Infantile Convulsions ..	8	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
72	Chorea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
73	(a) Hysteria, Neuralgia, Sciatica	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(b) Neuritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
74	(a) Idiocy, Imbecility .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Cretinism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Cerebral Tumour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	6
75	Diseases of the Eyes and Annexa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
76	(a) Mastoid Disease .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Other Diseases of the Ears ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Pericarditis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Acute Myocarditis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Infective Endocarditis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Other Acute Endocarditis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
79	(a) Valvular Disease .. ..	..	..	..	3	..	4	1	..	4	8	10	14	6	1	72
	(b) Fatty Degeneration of the Heart ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
	(c) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	1	..	..	8
80	Angina Pectoris .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	10	10	8	17	4	..	56
81	(a) Aneurism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
	(b) Arterial Sclerosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
	(c) Other Diseases of Arteries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	4	..	8
82	(a) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(b) Other Embolism and Thrombosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	2	1	7
83	(a) Phlebitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(b) Varix .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Pylephlebitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(d) Varicocele .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	(a) Status Lymphaticus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
TOTALS ..		12	4	2	2	6	4	5	12	15	31	26	39	18	2	202

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Ages.														Total.	
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85 and upwards.		
85	Hæmorrhage, other Diseases of the Circulatory System ... (a) Functional Diseases of the Heart ... (b) Epistaxis ... (c) Other Diseases...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Diseases of Nasal Fossæ ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	(a) Laryngismus Stridulus ... (b) Laryngitis ...	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
88	(c) Other Diseases of the Larynx ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
89	Diseases of the Thyroid Body ...	15	9	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	7	11	6	..	1
90	Acute Bronchitis ...	23	11	2	1	..	..	..	1	12	7	2	32	16	3	..	53
91	Chronic Pneumonia ...	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	..	..	78
92	(a) Lobar Pneumonia ... (b) Pneumonia, type not stated...	4	9	1	3	2	..	3	4	9	2	5	10	2	1	..	16
93	(a) Empyema ... (b) Other Pleurisy ...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	55
94	(a) Pulmonary Apoplexy and Infarction ... (b) Pulmonary Oedema and Congestion ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	(c) Hypostatic Pneumonia ... (d) Collapse of Lung (3 months and over) ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
95	Gangrene of Lung ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Asthma ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	Pulmonary Emphysema ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	7
98	(a) Fibroid Disease of Lung ... (b) Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	(a) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums ... (b) Thrush, Aphthous Stomatitis ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(c) Parotitis ... (d) Other Diseases...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	(a) Tonsillitis ... (b) Ludwig's Angina ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	(c) Other Diseases of the Pharynx ... Diseases of Oesophagus ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTALS ..	43	33	11	7	2	2	6	11	27	12	17	62	28	4	265	

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Ages.															Total
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	
102	Ulcer of Stomach .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
103	(a) Inflammation of Stomach ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6
104	(b) Other Diseases of Stomach ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
104 & 105	(a) Infective Enteritis	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	(b) Diarrhoea, not returned as Infective.. ..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7
	(c) Enteritis, not returned as Infective	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	7
	(d) Gastro-Enteritis, not returned as Infective	6	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12
	(e) Dyspepsia, under 2 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(f) Colic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(g) Ulceration of Intestines ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(h) Duodenal Ulcer .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Ankylostomiasis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	Other Intestinal Parasites ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
108	Appendicitis .. ..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
109	(a) Hernia .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	4
	(b) Intestinal Obstruction ..	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	11
110	Other Diseases of the Intestines	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
111	Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
112	Hydatid of Liver .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	(a) Cirrhosis of the Liver, not returned as Alcoholic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	4	..	..	..	14
	(b) Cirrhosis of the Liver, returned as alcoholic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(c) Diseases formerly classed to "Other Diseases of Liver and Gall Bladder" ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
114	Biliary Calculi .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	Other Diseases of the Liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116	(a) Infarction of Spleen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Other Diseases of the Spleen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	Peritonitis, cause unstated ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
118	(a) Abdominal Abscess, Subphrenic Abscess .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Other Diseases.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
119	Acute Nephritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTALS	31	3	3	5	..	2	5	4	4	6	7	5	16	4	1	96

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Ages.													Total.	
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75		75 to 85	85 and upwards.
120	(a) Bright's Disease as in 1901 list	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	3	..	5	4	2	..	20
121	(b) Nephritis (unqualified) 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	9
122	years and over and Uræmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chyluria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Abscess of Kidney ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Cystic Disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Suppression of Urine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Calculi of the Urinary Passages..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	4
124	Diseases of the Bladder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
125	(a) Perineal Abscess ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
126	(b) Other Diseases of Urethra, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	Diseases of Prostate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	6
	Non-Venereal Diseases of Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Genital Organs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	(a) Menorrhagia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	(b) Other Uterine Hæmorrhage...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	Uterine Tumour, non-cancerous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Disorders of Menstruation,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	except Menorrhagia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	(b) Other Diseases.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ovarian Cyst Tumour, non-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	cancerous .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	(a) Diseases of Ovary, excluding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ovarian Tumour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	(b) Other Diseases.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Non-Puerperal Diseases of the	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Breast, non-cancerous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
134	(a) Abortion.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Hæmorrhage of Pregnancy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Uncontrollable Vomiting ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Ectopic Gestation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) Other Accidents of Pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	Puerperal Hæmorrhage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
136	Other Accidents of Childbirth ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
137	Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
138	(a) Puerperal Nephritis and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uræmia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Puerperal Albuminuria and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bright's Disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	(c) Puerperal Convulsions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTALS ..	1	..	..	1	1	..	5	10	7	2	6	6	8	2	49

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Ages.												Total		
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65		65 to 73	73 to 85	85 and upwards.
139	(a) Puerperal Phlegmasia alba dolens and phlebitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Puerperal Embolism and sudden death ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
140	Puerperal Insanity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	Puerperal Diseases of the Breast ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	(a) Senile Gangrene ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	(b) Noma, Gangrene of Mouth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Noma Pudendi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other Gangrene ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
143	Carbuncle, Boil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
144	(a) Phlegmon ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Acute Abscess ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	(a) Ulcer, Bedsore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Eczema ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Pemphigus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
146	Diseases of the Bones ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
147	Diseases of the Joints ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
148	Amputations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
149	Other Diseases of Locomotor System ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	(a) Congenital Hydrocephalus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Phimosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Congenital Malformation of Heart ..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
	(d) Other Congenital Malformations ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
151	(a) Premature Birth ..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
	(b) Infantile Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ..	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
	(c) Icterus Neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Sclerema and Edema Neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) Want of Breast Milk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
152	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Diseases of Umbilicus, &c. ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	(b) Atelectasis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTALS ..	111	3	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	121

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Ages.													Total.		
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75		75 to 85 upwards.	
153	(c) Injuries at Birth ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
154	(d) Cyanosis Neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
154	Lack of Care (under 3 months) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	12	4	26
155	(a) Senile Dementia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	58	33	113
155	(b) Senile Decay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
156	Suicide by Poison ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	Suicide by Asphyxia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
157	Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
158	Suicide by Drowning ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
159	Suicide by Firearms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
160	Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
161	Suicide by Jumping from High Place ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
162	Suicide by Crushing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163	Other Suicides ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
164	Poisoning by Food ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	Other Acute Poisonings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
166	Conflagration ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
167	Burns (conflagration excepted) ..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7
168	Absorption of deleterious Gases (conflagration excepted) ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
168A	Overlaying ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
169	Accidental Drowning ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
170	Injury by Firearms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
171	Injury by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
172	Injury by Fall ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	5	..	1	..	1	4	1	15
173	Injury in Mines and Quarries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
174	Injury by Machines ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
175	Injury by other Crushing (vehicles railways, landalides, &c.) ..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	9
176	Injury by Animals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
177	Starvation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
178	Excessive Cold ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
179	Effects of Heat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
180	Lightning ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
181	Electricity (lightning excepted) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
182	Homicide by Firearms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	TOTALS ..	7	..	3	7	2	1	3	4	5	10	1	4	32	74	38	191

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH	Ages.													Total.		
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75		75 to 85	85 and upwards
183	Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
184	Homicide by other means	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
185	Fractures (cause not specified) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
186	Other Violence	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
187	Dropsy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
188	(a) Syncope (aged 1 year and under 70) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Sudden death not otherwise defined .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
189	Ill-defined causes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Heart Failure (aged 1 year and under 70) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	(b) Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus (aged 1 year and under 70) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Teething.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Pyrexia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) Other ill-defined deaths ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(f) Cause not specified	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
190	Uncertified	7	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	2	7	2	28
	TOTALS, SHEET No. 9 ..	11	3	1	1	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	3	7	2	38
	TOTALS, SHEET No. 8 ..	7	..	3	7	1	1	4	5	10	1	1	4	32	74	191	
	TOTALS, SHEET No. 7 ..	111	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	7	2	2	..	1	1	121
	TOTALS, SHEET No. 6 ..	1	..	..	1	1	..	5	10	7	2	6	6	6	8	49
	TOTALS, SHEET No. 5 ..	31	3	3	5	..	2	4	4	6	7	5	5	16	4	96	
	TOTALS, SHEET No. 4 ..	43	33	11	7	..	..	6	11	27	12	17	17	62	28	265
	TOTALS, SHEET No. 3 ..	12	4	2	2	4	4	12	15	31	26	24	24	39	18	202	
	TOTALS, SHEET No. 2 ..	3	2	1	5	..	4	12	10	16	14	18	18	33	20	144	
	TOTALS, SHEET No. 1 ..	14	8	16	6	11	16	46	47	57	29	21	21	19	8	311	
	TOTALS, SHEET No. 1 ..	25	40	60	26	4	3	1	..	4	1	3	3	6	2	178	
	GRAND TOTALS ..	258	96	97	61	28	30	31	92	106	163	93	101	221	165	53	1595

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

Summary of the Reports of the Public Analyst for the City of Coventry upon the articles analysed by him under the above Act for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

Article submitted for Analysis.	State whether the Sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority under Section 13 of Act, and if so the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis showing whether the Sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulterations.	Observations.
FIRST QUARTER.			
Milk	Samples 57 Mr. W. H. Clarke, Food & Drugs Inspector to the City of Coventry.	All Genuine	
"	I "	Adulterated—Deficient of 13 % Fat	Cautioned by order of Sanitary Committee
"	I "	Adulterated—7 % added water	Wholesale dealer fined 10/6
"	I "	Adulterated—7 % added water	Retailer not prosecuted
"	I "	Adulterated—27 % added water	Retailer fined £2 10s. and Analyst's fee 10/6
"	I "	Adulterated—6 % added water	Wholesale dealer fined 9/- and Analyst's fee 10/6
Butter	19 "	All Genuine.	
Cocoa			
Essence	1 "	"	
Sausages	1 "	"	

SECOND QUARTER.

Milk	Samples 42 "	All Genuine	
Ground Ginger	6 "	"	

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875—continued.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority under Section 13 of Act, and if so the name of such Authority	Result of Analysis showing whether the Sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulterations	Observations.
THIRD QUARTER.			
Milk	Samples 18	Mr. W. H. Clarke Food & Drugs Inspector to the City of Coventry.	All Genuine
Butter	10	"	"
"	1	"	Adulterated—90 % margarine
		"	
Medicine	3	"	Accurately dispensed
"	1	"	Contained 5 % excess of Potassium Iodide
"	1	"	Deficient of 9 % Potassium Iodide
"	1	"	Contained 10 % excess of Sodium Salicylate
			Submitted by private purchaser, subsequent sample obtained from the alleged vendor proved to be genuine
			Vendors cautioned by order of the Sanitary Committee
FOURTH QUARTER.			
Milk	Samples 6	"	All Genuine
Butter	20	"	"
Lard	7	"	"
Margarine	2	"	"
Cheese	2	"	"
Cocoa	1	"	"
Medicine	5	"	Accurately dispensed
"	1	"	Deficient 13.7 % Potassium Iodide
"	1	"	Contained 23 % excess of Potassium Bromide
"	1	"	Deficient 61 % Sodium Salicylate
"	1	"	Deficient 15.8 % Sodium Salicylate
"	1	"	Deficient 21 % Sodium Salicylate
"	1	"	Deficient 13 % Sodium Salicylate
Gregory's Powder	2	"	All Genuine
Compound Liquorice Powder	2	"	"
			Vendors cautioned by order of the Sanitary Committee

CITY OF COVENTRY.



Annual Report



OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR
1915.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. I. BATES, B.Sc., *Chairman.*

MR. COUNCILLOR S. GORTON, J.P., *Vice-Chairman.*

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR PRIDMORE, J.P.)	COUNCILLOR LEE.
ALDERMAN BATCHELOR.	„ PUGH, J.P.
„ FOWLER, M.D., J.P.	„ WALE, J.P.
„ LEE, J.P.	„ WYLES.
„ SODEN, M.R.C.S., J.P.	MRS. E. STEARNS.
COUNCILLOR ALLCHURCH.	MISS M. SCAMPTON.
„ BARNACLE.	Mr. T. BURBIDGE, J.P.
„ CALDICOTT.	„ F. HODSON, Ph.D., B.Sc.
„ CLELAND.	„ J. W. LEE.
„ HALPIN, J.P.	„ J. LUPTON, M.A.
„ JONES, J.P.	„ E. J. KIPPS, M.Sc.

FIXED MEETINGS.

ON WEDNESDAYS, AT 3 P.M., AT ST. MARY'S HALL.

Dec. 15, 1915.	April 12, 1916.	July 19, 1916.
Jan. 19, 1916.	May 24, „	Sept. 20, „
Feb. 23, „	June 21, „	Oct. 25, „
Mar. 22, „		

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

School Medical Officer	-	E. H. SNELL, M.D., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer	-	A. H. NEWTON, M.B., CH.B.
School Oculist	-	T. HARRISON BUTLER, M.A., M.D.
X-Ray Specialist	-	T. E. C. COLE, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
School Dentist	-	CLAUDE TAYLOR, L.D.S.
School Nurses	-	{ MISS IDA M. RALPH. §† „ AMY M. MARKHAM. †‡ „ GLADYS I. WHITE. ‡
Clerk	-	T. F. MARSDEN.
Junior Clerk	-	H. WATERS.

§ Certificate of Central Midwives Board, and is a Certificated Nurse.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Certificated Nurse (City Isolation Hospital).



Corley Camp for delicate children, 1915.

CITY OF COVENTRY.

Eleventh Annual Report OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen,
and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting the eleventh Annual Report concerning the schools and school children under your superintendence in this City, a system of medical inspection having been inaugurated by your Council in 1905.

The Memorandum issued by the Board of Education in November, 1907, on the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act contained the following Regulations concerning the Annual Report which was to be compiled as a result of the work under the Act:—

“(d) Every School Medical Officer should make an Annual Report to the Local Education Authority on the schools and children under his superintendence, which should be printed, for facility of reference and in order that a supply of copies may be available for distribution among the members of the Authority and other persons interested. The Authority should send two copies of the report to the Board of Education as soon as possible after the end of the year under review.

(e) In order to secure effective bases for comparison of the work done in different parts of the country, one uniform year must be taken, the year to be adopted being in all cases the calendar year, in order to correspond with the annual period fixed for the closely related report of the Medical Officer of Health.

(f) The report should be concerned chiefly with the conditions and circumstances affecting the health of the children in Elementary Schools of the district.

(g) It should also contain statistical records of the number of children examined, and of those re-examined or under medical supervision; the nature and results of the examination; the number of visits paid to classes; the number and character of the diseased conditions found at certain age periods; particulars as to blind, deaf, defective and epileptic children; the medical advice given both as to the prevention of conditions inimical to health, and the remedy of diseased conditions that may be discovered, action taken, and so forth.

(h) In addition to such records it will be well, as far as practicable, to make systematic comparisons of the individual and collective measurements and characteristics of the children in each school with standard and local records, both as a means of determining the condition of health of particular children or classes, for guidance in future action, and as part of the anthropometric survey to which this Act should contribute in due time. This part of the work, however, must be kept in a secondary position while so much remains to be done in the elementary essentials of school hygiene. It is to those essentials, and the manner and degree in which they have been dealt with in his district, that each school medical officer should devote the major portion of his report."

The work of medical inspection has been considerably interfered with during the year by the war. On December 1st, 1914, Nurse Ralph, one of the three School Nurses, left to do Army work; on December 16th, 1914, T. F. Marsden, the senior clerk, joined the Army; on May 15th, 1915, Dr. Newton, the Assistant School Medical Officer, enlisted; and on February 4th of the present year the remaining clerk, H. Waters, enlisted.

It appeared clear that the post of Assistant School Medical Officer could not be satisfactorily filled by a whole-time assistant at a time when the War Office was calling for so much help. Accordingly your Clinic Committee determined to rely on local assistance, so far as this was available. A local medical practitioner, Dr. John H. Power, was therefore appointed to give five half-days per week to medical inspection work.

Nurse Ralph's position was temporarily filled by the appointment of Nurse Shaw; the latter relinquished this post in May, 1915, on being appointed Tuberculosis Nurse to the Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Tuberculosis Committee. Miss Hughes was

then appointed, but resigned at the end of the year, having been appointed a Health Visitor by the Sanitary Committee. Nurse Tustin was then appointed to fill the position.

In regard to the clerical work, this was lessened on account of the necessary cutting down of the medical inspection work, and the Junior Clerk was able to cope with it. On it being clear that he would be enlisting, Mrs. Morgan was appointed, and now does the whole of this work.

It need not be said that, owing to these changes, the work of medical inspection has been restricted and considerably interfered with.

I wish to draw attention to the very useful work taken in hand by the Care Committee, in the initiation of the Children's Open-Air Camp at Corley. It was intended that this should be opened in 1914, but owing to the outbreak of war presenting some difficulties, this was postponed until May, 1915, when this Camp was opened for about six months. The numbers dealt with are referred to in the report of the Committee on page 133. The photograph of the building, which is reproduced in this report, shows its limited accommodation. Its very primitive character is sufficient evidence of the difficulties met with in carrying it on. It was only owing to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Kirkman Grey that these have been surmounted.

In the absence of a real open-air school this camp has proved a valuable auxiliary to the open-air classes on the roof of the Centaur Road School. The site, six miles from Coventry, is one of the best that could be chosen in this neighbourhood. It has recently been proposed that the camp should be extended and placed on a more permanent basis, and it is to be hoped that this may ultimately be done.

(a) THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

Coventry now has 26 Elementary Schools, one Non-provided School having been built during the year, and one (Trinity) discontinued.

The nominal total accommodation of the Elementary Schools is now for 17,581 scholars. There are 19,466 children on the school registers.

There are 15 Council Schools and 11 Non-Provided Schools.

There is nothing to add under this heading to the remarks contained in the report for 1914.

(b) ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Method of Inspection.

The arrangements for medical inspection in regard to the methods of examination and centres have been similar to those of previous years.

(c) EXTENT AND SCOPE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The table on page 115 shows the number of visits paid by the Assistant School Medical Officer and School Nurses to the various schools and departments during the year.

It was early recognised that it would be quite impossible to arrange for the systematic medical inspection of children both on entering and leaving school; an attempt was therefore made to deal only with the "leavers," these being mostly children who were born in 1902 and 1903. For special cases reliance was placed on the Head Teachers' drawing attention to any children who, for any reason, they thought should be examined. The Board of Education appeared to advise that where the school medical inspection was materially interfered with by the war, this latter examination of special cases might be more productive of benefit than an incomplete systematic examination of a large number of children.

Below is a table showing the age and sex distribution of the children systematically examined.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Born in 1910	232	204	436
„ 1909	67	70	137
„ 1908	2	—	2
„ 1907	—	1	1
„ 1903	372	320	692
„ 1902	583	544	1127
„ 1901	4	2	6
	1260	1141	2401

The following table shows the visits paid to the schools by the Assistant School Medical Officer and Nurses:—

Schools.	Assistant Medical Officer.	School Nurses.
Barr's Hill	2	4
Broad Street Boys	3	12
" Girls	4	22
Centaur Road Boys	5	7
" Girls	4	17
" Infants	1	14
Cheylesmore Boys	4	62
" Girls	4	18
" Infants	1	15
Earlsdon Senior	5	13
" Infants	1	5
Edgewick Senior	6	20
" Infants	5	18
Frederick Bird Boys	3	4
" Girls	2	14
" Infants	—	11
John Gulson Boys	5	15
" Girls	5	20
" Infants	8	36
Little Heath	6	17
Paradise	8	26
Radford Senior	6	19
" Infants	5	17
Red Lane Boys	4	11
" Girls	6	24
" Infants	1	18
South Street Boys	5	10
" Girls	3	16
" Infants	—	11
Spon Street Boys	6	8
" Girls	4	17
" Infants	5	16
Stoke Council Boys	5	14
" Girls	4	21
" Infants	1	18
Wheatley Street Boys	5	10
" Girls	8	15
" Infants	1	16
All Saints' Senior	3	13
" Infants	—	11
Kingfield	—	3
St. John's Boys	2	10
" Girls	2	17
St. Mark's Senior	1	18
" Infants	1	12
St. Mary's Senior	1	13
" Infants	1	11
St. Michael's Boys	—	6
" Girls	—	14
" Infants	—	11
St. Osburg's Senior	2	15
" Infants	—	12
St. Peter's Boys	3	7
" Junior	—	16
Stoke National	2	6
Thomas Street	3	13
Wheatley Street Special	7	14
Centaur Road Open-air Class	9	18
Holy Trinity	—	1
	188	872

Class to Class Examination.

Supplementary to systematic examination, there is carried out in the schools a class to class examination. Dr. Power says: "This is done usually after systematic examination, all the children being observed at their average moment. Such defects as Enlarged Tonsils, Adenoid Growths, Carious Teeth, etc., are discovered, and attention of parents directed to ways and means of treatment. In some cases children are excluded from school, generally for uncleanness, and in one instance for oral sepsis, with very good results to the child's health.

By this process 2,301 defects were discovered, letters to parents were sent, home visits in most cases were carried out, and it is gratifying to say, treatment was undertaken in the majority of cases, the defects complained of being removed or improved."

The following tables show the classification of the causes for examination of children at the Clinic during the year, and also the results of the class to class examination.

Reason for Examination.					Total seen.
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	29
Chorea and Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	38
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	168
Nose and Throat...	...	...	...	...	15
Mental Deficients	...	...	...	...	6
Chest ...	...	...	...	...	36
Eyes ...	...	...	...	...	40
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	8
Influenza	...	...	...	...	16
Heart	...	...	...	...	18
Discharging Ears	...	...	...	...	11
Scabies	...	...	...	...	57
Skin ...	...	...	...	...	44
Heads	...	...	...	...	127
Glands	...	...	...	...	17
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	57
Tubercular Joints	...	...	...	...	5
Pre-Tubercular ...	...	...	...	...	49
General Debility ...	...	...	...	...	13
Children for Scholarships	...	...	...	...	89
Student Teachers	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	327
					1178

CLASS TO CLASS EXAMINATION.

Summary of defects found.

Head verminous	..	..	..	..	..	886
Head excusions	..	..	..	..	..	125
Body dirty or verminous	..	..	..	..	..	15
Clothing neglected	..	..	..	..	..	1
Teeth defective	..	..	..	..	..	364
Enlarged Tonsils	..	..	..	..	..	658
External Eye disease	..	..	..	..	..	44
Defective vision and squint	..	..	..	..	..	115
Ear disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Ringworm ..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	32
						<hr/> 2301 <hr/>

Regarding the attendance of parents, Dr. Power observes:—

“ A lot of interesting facts are gleaned from the systematic examination of children. It is regrettable that parents do not attend this examination more frequently, and it is noted that in the cases in which they do attend, advice is not so necessary as in the cases where parents are absent.

On the whole, parents take in good spirit the advice given them, some of course are wrathful, especially if want of clean linen on the child is pointed out.

It is pleasant to state that, with one or two exceptions, the Head Teachers of the various schools made satisfactory arrangements for the examination, and showed a keen desire to help in even the smallest degree. These examinations upset the routine of school life.”

(d) FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

In accordance with the request of the Board of Education, these facts have been arranged in a rather different manner from that used hitherto. The following tables are in uniformity with those being used all over the country:—

HEIGHTS.

Age last birthday. Years.	BOYS.		GIRLS.	
	No measured.	Average height. Inches.	No. measured.	Average height. Inches.
5	232	41 $\frac{3}{5}$	204	40 $\frac{1}{5}$
6	67	42 $\frac{1}{5}$	70	42
7	2	44 $\frac{3}{5}$	..	..
8	..	..	1	48
12	372	55 $\frac{1}{5}$	320	55 $\frac{1}{5}$
13	583	56 $\frac{1}{5}$	544	57 $\frac{1}{5}$
14	4	63	2	59 $\frac{1}{5}$
	1260		1141	

WEIGHTS.

Age last birthday. Years.	BOYS.		GIRLS.	
	No. weighed.	Average weight. Lbs Ozs	No. weighed.	Average weight. Lbs. Ozs.
5	232	38 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	204	37 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	67	39 10	70	39 8
7	2	45 2	..	.. ..
8	..	.. ..	1	50 0
12	372	72 14	320	74 5
13	583	77 3	544	80 13
14	4	78 0	2	87 4
	1260		1141	

AVERAGE HEIGHTS.

Age last birthday.	BOYS.				Age last birthday.	GIRLS.			
	1913.	1914.	1915.	Average for 3 years.		1913.	1914.	1915.	Average for 3 years.
Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
5	41.40	41.80	41.40	41.53	5	41.00	41.20	40.80	41.00
6	43.00	42.80	42.20	42.67	6	42.30	42.60	42.00	42.30
12	55.00	55.10	55.20	55.10	12	55.80	56.00	55.80	55.87
13	56.30	56.30	56.20	56.27	13	57.30	57.20	57.20	57.23

AVERAGE WEIGHTS.

Age last birthday.	BOYS.				Age last birthday.	GIRLS.			
	1913.	1914.	1915.	Average for 3 years.		1913.	1914.	1915.	Average for 3 years.
Years.	Lbs.Ozs.	Lbs.Ozs.	Lbs.Ozs.	Lbs.Ozs.	Years.	Lbs.Ozs.	Lbs.Ozs.	Lbs.Ozs.	Lbs.Ozs.
5	39 2	39 8	38 13½	39 2½	5	38 4	38 5	37 7½	38 0
6	41 11	41 4	39 10	40 14	6	39 15	40 5	39 8	39 15
12	72 10	73 2	72 14	72 14	12	74 8	75 5	74 5	74 11
13	77 14	76 7	77 3	77 3	13	81 1	81 8	80 13	81 2

CONDITION.	Entrants.				Leavers.				Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
External Eye Disease	296	269	565	98.09	947	856	1803	98.79	1243	1125	2368
	4	5	9	1.56	7	7	14	0.77	11	12	23
	0	1	1	0.17	3	2	5	0.27	3	3	6
	1	0	1	0.17	0	0	0		1	0	1
	0	0	0		2	1	3	0.17	2	1	3
Ear Disease	290	266	556	96.53	944	858	1802	98.74	1234	1124	2358
	3	2	5	0.86	4	3	7	0.38	7	5	12
	2	1	3	0.52	3	2	5	0.27	5	3	8
	4	3	7	1.22	5	0	5	0.27	9	3	12
	2	3	5	0.86	3	3	6	0.33	5	6	11
Teeth	71	54	125	21.70	374	338	712	39.01	445	392	837
	157	142	299	51.91	347	320	667	36.55	504	462	966
	62	60	122	21.18	103	106	209	11.45	165	166	331
	11	19	30	5.21	135	102	237	12.99	146	121	267
Heart and Circulation	278	256	534	92.71	934	815	1749	95.84	1212	1071	2283
	1	3	4	0.69	2	12	14	0.77	3	15	18
	19	11	30	5.21	21	36	57	3.12	40	47	87
	3	5	8	1.39	2	2	4	0.22	5	7	12
					0	1	1	0.05	0	1	1
Lungs	265	243	508	88.19	896	826	1722	94.35	1161	1069	2230
	30	25	55	9.55	56	33	89	4.88	86	58	144
	2	0	2	0.35	1	0	1	0.05	3		3
	3	7	10	1.73	4	7	11	0.60	7	14	21
	1	0	1	0.17	2	0	2	0.11	3	3	6

CONDITION.		Entrants.				Leavers.				Total.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Nervous System	No disease	299	275	574	99.65	955	861	1816	99.51	1254	1136	2390
	Epilepsy (major or minor)	2		2	0.35	1		1	0.05	3		3
	Chorea					3	2	5	0.27	3	2	5
	Other disease						3	3	0.16		3	3
Skin	No disease	291	272	563	97.74	932	857	1789	98.03	1223	1129	2352
	Ringworm, body	1		1	0.17					1		1
	Ringworm, head					1		1	0.05	1		1
	Impetigo	5		5	0.87	9	4	13	0.71	14	4	18
Rickets	Other disease	4	3	7	1.21	17	5	22	1.21	21	8	29
	No disease	300	275	575	99.83	958	865	1823	99.89	1258	1140	2398
	Rickets	1		1	0.17	1	1	2	0.11	2	1	3
Deformities	No deformity	274	261	535	92.88	920	830	1750	95.89	1194	1091	2285
	Deformity present	27	14	41	7.12	39	36	75	4.11	66	50	116
Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary	No disease	300	275	575	99.83	958	866	1824	99.95	1258	1141	2399
	Bones and Joints	1		1	0.17	1		1	0.05	2		2
Speech	Not defective	296	275	571	99.13	956	864	1820	99.73	1252	1139	2391
	Defective articulation	5		5	0.87	3	2	5	0.11	5	2	7
	Stammering							3	0.16	3		3
Mental Condition	Normal	301	275	576	100	956	865	1821	99.78	1257	1140	2397
	Dull or backward					3	1	4	0.22	3	1	4
	Mentally defective (all grades)											
Vision	Normal	299	269	568	98.61	707	620	1327	72.71	1006	889	1895
	Defective vision, R.					123	121	244	13.37	123	121	244
	Defective vision, L.					125	122	247	13.53	125	122	247
		2	6	8	1.38	4	3	7	0.38	6	9	15
Squint												
Hearing	Normal	298	273	571	99.13	956	863	1819	99.67	1254	1136	2390
	Slightly deaf	3	2	5	0.87	3	3	6	0.33	6	5	11

Concerning the results of medical inspection, Dr. Power reports as under :—

Clothing and Footgear.

“ It will be observed with satisfaction that the children attending the schools were well clothed ; deficiency was particularly noted in the case of children of parents who were obviously neglectful and indifferent. The most frequent ‘ defect ’ was over-clothing, due, no doubt, to over-zeal on the part of parents. I found one little chap thus arrayed : a woollen vest, a cotton vest, a flannel shirt, a waistcoat, a coat lined with flannel, and an overcoat ! Not a bad burden to carry in a school that was well heated.”

Cleanliness of Head and Body.

“ From these figures it can be said that, taken all round, the children were kept cleanly ; it is usual to associate dirt with poverty, my experience refutes this, as I think the condition of dirt and want of cleanliness is due to the indifference and laziness of parents. As is to be expected, girls’ hair gives refuge to nits and pediculi in a greater degree than boys ; the reasons are obvious.”

Nutrition.

“ It is exceedingly difficult to formulate a standard for nutrition, as I found it varied considerably for individual schools and areas, and my custom was to take the best of each school as a standard for that school. I found it worked tolerably well.

The nutrition of Coventry children compares favourably with that of children of other towns ; the average of height and weight is well maintained.”

Nose and Throat.

“ Under this heading much could be said. Most of the defects were of long standing, and generally associated with poor physique. It was obvious that the anatomical defects produced would be little altered by treatment, though certain results of a kind to improve the youngsters’ health could be anticipated. It is regrettable that parents do not appreciate the advice given for such defects as Enlarged Tonsils, etc. If they did, we would have advanced a little towards the eradication of pulmonary

disease, which appears to haunt the lives of those with nasopharyngeal abnormalities.”

Heart and Circulation.

“ Not many children exhibited signs of organic heart disease, and on the few occasions in which it was met it was remarkable how well maintained compensation was; it is a debatable point to decide if children with organic heart disease should attend school; personally, I see no reason to exclude them if compensation is well maintained, as school life, with its well ordered regularity and discipline, is often far better than the indifferent and unwatched rest they get at home.

The total number of children with organic heart disease was 18. These usually had a history of Rheumatism or Chorea. Re-examination of these children at the Clinic was arranged.”

Lung Disease.

“ 150 children were found to be suffering from such conditions as Bronchitis and Tuberculosis—of the latter, three showed evidence of active disease—these children were on the whole poorly nourished. Re-examination was arranged for at Clinic; home visits and following-up carried out. Suitable cases were referred for admission to the Open-air Class or the Corley Camp.”

During the year 22 children have been sent to Sanatoria by the Sanitary Committee. They remained there for periods varying from two to several months. The children were sent as follows :—

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To Northwood	...	...	5	6	11
To Southport	...	...	1	4	5
To Winsley	...	...	—	2	2
To Bramcote	...	...	2	—	2
To Margate	...	...	—	1	1
To Ramsgate	...	...	1	—	1
			—	—	—
			9	13	22
			—	—	—

(e) HOME CIRCUMSTANCES.

The homes of children with dirty or verminous heads and bodies are visited by the nurses. In the course of these and other visits to the homes the nurses come across sanitary defects of various kinds; these are specified on a card and sent through

to the Health Department. A Sanitary Inspector then visits the house and reports to the Medical Officer of Health on the condition; it is then dealt with on its merits.

The following is a summary of the defects referred to the Health Department during the year:—

ALLEGED.	Number Reported.	Disinfection Done.	Visit Paid and Notice Sent.	Cleansed.
Walls, etc., dirty	4	2	2	...
Houses dirty	2	1	1	...
Drains defective	1	...	1	...
Bedding verminous... ..	2	...	...	2
	9	3	4	2

REPORT ON FOLLOWING-UP WORK.

The whole of the following-up of the defects found on medical inspection and notified to the parents is now done by the School Nurses.

(TABLE I.)
HOME VISITS.

Reason for visit: to follow up a child suffering from			RESULT FOUND.		
	Total Visits.	Receiving appropriate treatment.	Not receiving treatment	Advice, etc., given.	Out, or wrong address.
Ringworm	94	36	5	48	5
Scabies	5	...	...	5	...
Body Vermin... ..	12	...	...	10	2
Phthisis	10	9	...	...	1
Enlarged Tonsils ...	389	86	76	138	89
Verminous, and Sore Heads	108	...	...	97	11
Eyes	246	21	24	153	48
Impetigo	15	...	...	12	3
Other Infectious Cases	6	4	...	2	...
Discharging Ears ...	12	3	...	9	...
Deafness	30	2	1	13	14
Miscellaneous... ..	119	34	...	66	19
Diphtheria Swabs ...	157	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	1203	195	106	553	192

(TABLE II.)

REPORT ON FOLLOWING UP.

DEFECT	Total Cases.	Under Medical Supervision.	Left or No Report.	TREATED.			UN-TREATED.	
				Cured.	Im-proved.	Un-changed.	Im-proved.	Un-changed.
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids...	568	42	87	75	7	4	64	289
Defective Vision ...	138	14	28	47	4	...	...	45
Mouth Breathers ...	24	1	2	3	...	1	7	10
Squint ...	65	8	6	18	...	...	3	30
Sore Eyes ...	42	10	6	11	4	...	8	3
? Suitable Glasses...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Deafness ...	18	5	2	3	3	...	...	5
Discharging Ears ...	52	11	3	14	12	...	...	12
Enlarged Glands ...	6	3	1	...	...	...	2	...
TOTALS ...	914	94	136	171	30	5	84	394

(f) TREATMENT OF DEFECTS.

The treatment of the defects in school children was carried out by the same agencies as hitherto.

The following is a report on the work of the various Departments of the Clinic during the year :—

(1) DENTAL CLINIC.

The School Dentist, Mr. Claude Taylor, reports as follows :—

“ This department has had another satisfactory year. The percentage of applications for treatment has increased from 45.3 per cent. to 52.78 per cent., and progress has generally been maintained.

The schools visited and the results of my examinations are as follows :—

School.	Number Examined.	Number Requiring Treatment.	Applications for Treatment.
Fredk. Bird Infants ..	341	205	155
John Gulson ..	505	342	142
St. Peter's ..	194	143	77
Broad Street ..	195	141	61
Paradise ..	211	119	52
Kingfields ..	22	9	7
Edgewick ..	286	178	94
Stoke Council ..	573	380	199
Stoke National ..	79	48	35
Thomas Street ..	57	34	16
Little Heath ..	88	49	32
TOTALS ..	2551	1648	870

52.78 %

Total number of visits by children to the Clinic 2,727. Treatment has been completed in 1,169 cases of the 6-8 age group, and in 763 casual cases, making a total of 1,932.

During the year the systematic examination of the 6-8 age group has been completed in all the schools for the second time since the commencement of the Dental Clinic. The first round took eighteen months to complete, and the second nearly two years.

This period will be extended as the popularity of dental treatment increases, and so I have not considered it to be wise to undertake the re-examination of children who have passed out of the age group, lest the period should again be extended. All parents are, however, encouraged to bring their children to the Clinic at intervals for further treatment when necessary, and many have availed themselves of this opportunity. I hope to be able to give the number of these cases in my next report.

With the object of ascertaining to what extent the benefits of early dental treatment are upheld, I have re-examined the children attending Centaur Road School, eighteen months after treatment had been completed. The results of this examination are given below:—

Number having had treatment	...	...	...	112
„ sound (permanent and temporary)	...	...	...	19
„ sound (permanent), but slight caries of the temporary teeth, not sufficient to require further treatment at present	...	...	...	40
„ requiring further treatment	...	...	...	34
Absent	...	...	...	7
Left	...	...	...	12

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT.

	EXTRACTIONS.		ANÆSTHETICS.		FILLINGS.		MISCELLANEOUS	
	Temporary Teeth.	Permanent Teeth.	Local.	Nitrous Oxide.	Amalgam.	Cement.	Pulp Treatment.	Scaling and Dressings.
6 to 8 age group	2669	145	1043	124	2438	41	26	132
Casuals	600	451	457	34	175	76	47	161
TOTALS	3269	596	1500	158	2613	117	73	293

The following visits have been paid to homes by Nurse Markham *re* dental cases :—

Total number of visits	...	...	...	...	364
Signed Forms, or willing to have treatment	...	...	...	...	160
Undecided	...	...	...	...	86
Refuse to have treatment	...	...	...	...	26
Out, or wrong address	...	...	...	...	77
Been to Private Dentist	...	...	...	...	15 "

(2) EYE CLINIC.

The Eye Clinic has been continued at Cheylesmore School, in the Medical Officer's Room. Dr. Harrison Butler has attended one half-day per week throughout the school year.

The cases treated are practically all cases with errors of refraction, for which spectacles have to be prescribed; 284 cases were completed during the year.

An arrangement exists for the supply of spectacles at contract prices by one of the Opticians of the City.

The sum of £8 15s. 0d. per annum is sanctioned by the Board of Education for the provision of free spectacles. During the year the sum of £1 12s. 6d. has been expended on these, as against the sum of £5 8s. 6d. in 1914.

(3) RINGWORM.

Dr. T. E. C. Cole has continued to attend the Clinic, generally once weekly, to treat cases of Ringworm with X-Rays. Some few cases are treated by ordinary drug treatment, the parents not assenting to X-Ray treatment. The number cured during the year was 95; of these, 69 were treated by X-Rays.

At the beginning of 1915 there were 35 children excluded from school on account of Ringworm; at the end of the year there were 29. Fresh cases are, of course, continually arising.

Arrangements have now been made with the Warwickshire County Council for the X-Ray treatment of children from neighbouring parts of the County at the Coventry School Clinic.

(4) Verminous Conditions of Head and Body.

The Cleansing Centre.

This department continues to meet an unfortunately great need in Coventry. The summary of work done is as follows :—

Total cases treated, verminous conditions of the
head and body 410

Of these:

Dealt with under Section 122 of the Children
Act 217
Voluntary cases 84
Bathing and sterilization carried out 19
Sore Heads 77
Miscellaneous cases 13

The following table shows the number and the severity of what may be called the chronic cases, *i.e.*, cases which have had an original "Exclusion Notice," and are then inspected every four or five weeks by the Nurse:—

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHRONIC CASES OF VERMINOUS HEADS.

	A	B	C	D
All Saints	17	4	1	—
Broad Street	25	6	3	—
Centaur Road	14	5	—	—
Cheylesmore	70	20	8	1
Earlsdon	10	1	—	—
Edgewick	19	4	—	—
Fredk. Bird	28	4	—	—
John Gulson	26	8	1	—
Little Heath	10	—	—	—
Paradise	1	1	—	—
Radford	8	5	—	—
Red Lane	48	18	3	1
South Street	58	16	2	—
Spon Street	51	19	—	—
Stoke Council	22	4	—	—
Wheatley Street	28	4	—	—
St. John's	32	7	2	—
St. Mark's	7	1	—	—
St. Mary's	11	6	—	—
St. Michael's	26	11	1	—
St. Osburg's	19	8	—	—
St. Peter's	11	2	—	—
Thomas Street	6	3	—	—
Wheatley Street Special ..	14	4	—	—

A = original "Exclusion" only.

B = A + one cleansing notice or warning letter.

C = A + two cleansing notices or warning letters.

D = A + three or more notices or warning letters.

(5) KING STREET CLINIC.

In addition to the Dental, X-Ray, and Cleansing Centres at this Clinic, the premises are also used for special examinations of children.

Certain minor ailments, such as Impetigo, Eczema, Otorrhœa, Blepharitis, etc., are treated by the Nurses, under the direction of the Assistant Medical Officer.

Many parents have an unintelligent objection to the application of X-Rays for the treatment of Scalp Ringworm, and the result is that children are excluded from school, necessitating, of course, a loss of grant to the Committee, and of education to the child. However, of late, parents appear to offer less objection to this form of treatment, and begin to appreciate the good effects resulting therefrom.

In addition to the above, the work at the Clinic consisted of —

- (1) Examination of children for whom appointments were made from the Office; these children were generally irregular in school attendance.
- (2) Examination of casuals, also irregular in school attendance, but recommended by Teachers and School Attendance Officers.
- (3) Examination of candidates for admission to the Corley Camp or the Open-Air Class.
- (4) Administration of Anæsthetics for teeth extracting.

Regarding the suitability of the Clinic for medical examination purposes, Dr. Power says:—

“ I have to endorse the remarks made by Dr. Newton in a previous report, when he referred to the difficulties encountered in the examination of children at King Street. The place is far too noisy, the traffic in the street adjoining being continuous, the din produced by the children in the waiting-room also adds to the difficulty. At the present juncture structural alterations are not expedient, but I fancy, if a thick matting were placed on the floor of the waiting-room, it would diminish to some extent the noise produced by the waiting and impatient children.”

OPEN-AIR CLASSES AT CENTAUR ROAD.

For the past two summers these classes have been held on the flat roof of Centaur Road School. A full description, together with photographs of them, was given in the Report for 1914. The accommodation is for 40 children.

A report on the curriculum and dietary, by Miss Carter, the Head Mistress of the Girls' Department of the School, and who is in charge of the Open-Air Classes, was included in the Report for 1914.

Dr. Power states :—

“ The popularity of these classes is assured, if we judge from the many requests by parents for admission for their children. Its establishment has been a marked success. The children attending the class are examined twice during the period in which it is open, and at the final examination considerable improvement in almost all cases was noted. The increase in weight, the improvement in the special symptoms (such as cough, emaciation) was almost universally observed. One child attending the class was in such a state of health that an improvement was not expected. Some of the children attending the class had such defects as Enlarged Tonsils, Carious Teeth. I personally think that the removal of these defects ought to be made a condition of the entrance of children into the Open-Air Class, that is, if the full effect desired is to be gained.

The class is doing splendid work, and will do greater work, and it ought to be impressed on parents to continue the same hygienic principles in their homes as are started in the class.”

THE CARE COMMITTEE.

The following is the report of the above Committee for the year :—

14th January, 1916.

Your Committee beg leave to submit the following report upon their work during the year 1915 :—

Owing to the abnormal conditions which are now prevalent the work has not been carried out so extensively as anticipated, many of the members of the various Committees being otherwise engaged in various charitable and philanthropic works.

Mentally Deficient Children.

Sixteen cases of children who have left the Wheatley Street Special School for Mentally Defectives have been visited, and reports have

been forwarded to the Head Mistress of the School. The majority of these children are still under the observation of members.

Crippled Children.

Fifty-four crippled children have been visited by members, and reports sent to Dr. A. H. Newton, the Assistant School Medical Officer.

Neglected Children.

From time to time lists of neglected children have been received from the various schools, and the worst cases have been forwarded to the Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C., who has visited and warned the parents. Fifty-nine cases have been considered, and, with the exception of one, in which case there was a prosecution, the children have been reported as improved.

As an example, the case of a neglected child which had occupied the attention of the Chairman for some years may be mentioned. The mother was in receipt of an allowance from the War Office, but partly through the action of the Care Committee the allowance in respect of the child was transferred from the mother to other relations in Birmingham, where the child is now living amid more favourable surroundings.

Guilds of Play.

Two Centres are now open, viz., Spon Street and Radford, the latter being held at the Old Grammar School. The centres are under the supervision of the following ladies, whose voluntary services are greatly appreciated both by the children and their parents.

Spon Street Centre.	Radford Centre.
Miss Hayward.	Mrs. Grey.
Mrs. Hardy.	Miss Thornton.

Certifying Factory Surgeon's Report.

Thirty cases of children "Refused" or "Conditionally Approved" for employment in the Factories have been received and assigned to Helpers during the past year.

Canteen Cases.

Owing to the closing of the School Canteens early in the year, there have been no cases requiring the attention of this Committee.

Open-air Class.

The Open-Air Class for ailing children, held at the Centaur Road Council School, was opened on the 8th May and closed on the 15th October, the average attendance being 39. These children are still under the observation of members of this Committee.

Corley Open-air Camp.

The Camp opened on the 8th May, and was closed during the week ended 30th October, 1915, having been open for a period of 25 weeks. Twenty-seven children attended the Camp for periods varying from two to seventeen weeks, as follows:—

1	...	...	...	...	17 weeks.
1	...	...	...	...	16 "
1	...	...	...	...	15 "
1	...	...	...	...	13 "
2	...	...	...	...	12 "
2	...	...	...	...	10 "
1	...	...	...	...	9 "
3	...	...	...	...	8 "
4	...	...	...	...	7 "
2	...	...	...	...	6 "
3	...	...	...	...	5 "
4	...	...	...	...	3 "
2	...	...	...	...	2 "

The cases sent were thoroughly investigated by members of this Committee previous to their admission to the Camp.

Mrs. Gray, upon whom so much of the work devolved, and Mr. Vickers, whose assistance was very valuable, rendered services greatly appreciated by the Committee and the parents, while the unlimited use of a car, generously supplied by Mr. T. A. Cash throughout the whole season, made the working of the Camp possible.

At the request of the Committee, the Deputy Assistant School Medical Officer has submitted a report, in which he states:—

“Owing to the conditions that at present prevail it is impossible to give an exhaustive report on the results achieved last summer at the Children’s Camp at Corley; it will be sufficient to give a broad and general statement, some figures followed by certain deductions.

During the summer of 1915 the Camp was open from 8th May to 30th October, during which time it received 27 children (16 girls and 11 boys). At the outset it may be said that these were selected cases, recommended by Dr. Newton, Assistant School Medical Officer, while others were sent by me from the School Clinic—cases where it was considered there was more than a reasonable hope for improvement.

The mode of procedure was in all cases simple, as the children were examined before admission and also on leaving the Camp; it is therefore evident that plenty of opportunity existed to ascertain the condition of the children when leaving.

Of the 27 children who went to Corley, it was observed, at the final examination, that there was an average increase in weight of 6lbs. 3ozs. This I consider exceedingly satisfactory. One case was exceptional and even more gratifying, as she was nothing more than a wreck when she went to the Camp.

In some cases, where there was a suspicion of pulmonary trouble (not actually existent or active disease), it was observed that the condition had almost disappeared, and the cough had cleared up. One of the most pronounced signs of the delicate state of these children was the presence of Glandular Enlargements, and in a few of these cases there existed evidence of previous active disease. It is most gratifying to note that, on leaving the Camp, this condition had been materially reduced,

and it is not an unreasonable ambition to look forward to the time when, by a more prolonged stay at the Camp, all evidence of this character will have entirely disappeared, for I personally look on the presence of these nodules in a very unfavourable light.

To make a general statement on the work of the Camp, I can say that the existence of the Camp has been justified by the results achieved, and if, when the children return to their home environments, 'following up' could be effectively carried out, I feel sure that much more benefit would accrue from their sojourn at the Camp.

A time, I hope, will arrive when this admirable institution will be conducted on a more extensive scale, and may perhaps have the services of a visiting Medical Officer, and thus secure for the youngsters the best physical conditions to start them well in life."

Finance.

Your Committee have pleasure in submitting the following balance sheet, from which it will be seen that there was a balance in hand on the 31st December, 1915, of £31 10s. 4d., as against £66 os. 11d. at the close of the previous year. The expenses have been met by a grant of £100 from the Council, payments by parents, donations from Works, etc., Benevolent Funds, Grants from the General Charities Trustees, and voluntary contributions.

It is realised by your Committee that the scope of this work should be enlarged. The minimum accommodation provided should include a shelter for boys, a shelter for girls, a kitchen and a bathroom, and there should be a donkey or pony with small cart for the conveyance of necessities.

Dr. Crowley, of the Board of Education's Medical Staff, visited the Camp, and after approving the work, suggested that such enlargement as would enable a teacher with twenty children and the present staff to be in residence might secure the payment of a Grant from the Board of Education. This Grant, with the parents' contributions, would, it is hoped, largely cover maintenance. If the Council will again grant the sum of £100 the Committee will endeavour to collect a further £100 to meet the cost of enlargement as suggested by Dr. Crowley.

JUVENILE LABOUR EXCHANGE AND BUREAU.

The following particulars are taken from the Juvenile Employment Sub-Committee Report for the year ending 31st July, 1915:—

1.—The Juvenile Exchange and Employment.

During this period, corresponding as it did with the first twelve months of the war, great changes were seen in industrial conditions. At the outset the problem the Juvenile Exchange had to face was that of great trade depression and unemployment. As many as 50 boys and 25 girls would attend the Exchange each morning in search of work, of which there was none to offer. It seemed advisable to persuade the children as far as possible to remain at school, and a circular

letter was sent to the parents of all school-leaving boys and girls registered at the Exchange strongly advising them to take this course, promising to notify the schools of any vacancies.

Fortunately this state of affairs did not last very long, and after the temporary set-back the progress of the work of the Exchange was unchecked. Indeed, the chief difficulty experienced was that of finding sufficient juvenile labour for the needs of industry. There was practically a revolution in local trade, and the Exchange played no small part in adapting the flow of labour to the new conditions. Problems arose in every direction. The strong disinclination on the part of boys and girls to be bound to a trade, combined itself with the tendency on the part of the employer, owing to the urgent needs of the moment, to use juvenile labour in the most advantageous way as regards output. This resulted in the boys and girls getting what they wanted—higher wages—while the employer gained his object, which was increased production. What was lacking from the welfare point of view was the all-round training in the different branches of the trade, which would make the child into the skilled workman of the next decade. The Committee feel, however, that all must be subordinated in this time of crisis to the needs of the country in output of munitions. Whilst safeguarding the interests of the child to the furthest possible degree, no effort has been made to dissuade boys and girls from taking up machine work of a routine nature.

At the same time it is satisfactory to note that engineering apprenticeships have been dealt with on a much larger scale than formerly; this being made possible by the better class of applicant attracted to the Exchange.

Girls have in many cases been employed on work which was formerly done by boys, though not to such an extent as with adult labour. The custom of making use of a boy in the office of a works, and in running errands for a time, on condition of being taught a trade later, has partly broken down. It is now fairly general to employ girls on this work. Girl Telegraph Messengers are employed at the Post Office, and girl labour is used to a greater extent on the lighter machine work. This covers the main ground of substitution.

The greatest possible influence has been exerted to prevent moving from job to job on trivial reasons. This is specially important at the present time, owing to the effect on output, and frequently children are persuaded to return to their former employment.

2.—Co-operation with Schools.

The Committee feel that the progress made during the year has been largely contributed to by the good feeling and co-operation between the Head Teachers and Exchange Officials. It is gratifying to note the increased number of secondary school pupils who used the Exchange as a medium for finding their first situations. As previously reported, weekly lists of vacancies are issued and displayed, not only in all Elementary Schools, but in Evening Schools, and other public places in the City. Thus all sources have been used for advertising the openings offered by the Exchange.

3.—*Employers and the Exchange.*

From the wide use made of it by local firms, and the increasing number of vacancies notified, it is evident that the Exchange has established its position as one of the indispensable institutions of the City, and that the advantages accruing to the employer have been fully appreciated.

4.—*Applicants and the Exchange.*

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance and assistance of the teacher's report card, combined with the notes made by the Medical Officer thereon. It is by this that the Exchange Officials largely base their advice when the parent first calls with the child when leaving school. Special trouble is taken with children suffering from health disadvantages. For instance, in many cases children with anæmic or phthisical tendencies have been found open-air work. The boy rejected by the Factory Surgeon is placed in an office; another with bronchial trouble is engaged for house and garden work on a country estate, with a promise of special care and good surroundings.

The teacher's report on school subjects and character give the chief indication of the direction of the child's aptitude. This sometimes clashes with the desire of the parents, and it is often very difficult to persuade the latter to choose a more suitable occupation. The largest number of girls registering on leaving school ask for office work, and many are quite unsuitable. Although a larger proportion are placed now than formerly owing to an increased demand to take the place of boys, there is still a surplus. Roughly, the standard which the Exchange attempts to set up for this work is a good school report, passing Standard VII., and a promise to attend evening school in commercial subjects.

An appeal is made to employers to recruit their office staff through the medium of the Exchange, which is in a unique position to select the most qualified. This done universally would avoid the overcrowding of this occupation by inefficient and half-educated employees. Over and over again cases have been found of Standard VI. girls drifting from place to place, and finding themselves failures in this branch, when in another sphere they might have done very well.

A special point is made of impressing on all applicants the importance of continuing their education after leaving school. Posters of the various evening classes are displayed in the Exchange, and a supply of prospectuses kept, in order to be readily available.

5.—*After-Care and Following Up.*

Many ladies and gentlemen who, under ordinary circumstances, would take part in this work, are otherwise engaged in connection with the manufacture of munitions or on other equally important work, and the "following up" has suffered in consequence.

(g) INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOLS.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Periods of Quarantine for those exposed to Infection and lengths of Isolation of those attacked.

Infected disease.	Quarantine to be required after last exposure to infection.	Earliest date of return to school after an attack.
Small Pox	18 days	When all scabs have fallen off.
Chicken Pox	18 days	" " " " " "
Scarlet Fever	14 days	Variable, generally 6 or 7 weeks, sometimes longer.
Diphtheria	12 days	Very variable; a medical certificate of freedom from infection is desirable.
Measles	16 days	Three weeks.
Whooping Cough	21 days	When the cough has disappeared.
German Measles	16 days	About three weeks.
Mumps	21 days	Four weeks if all the swelling has subsided.
Typhoid Fever	28 days	Only on medical advice.

NOTE.—In the case of Small Pox, Chicken Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever, all children from an infected home are excluded from school.

In the case of Measles, German Measles, and Whooping Cough, children from infected homes are allowed to go to school if they attend Senior Departments and have themselves had the disease before.

The above table is re-inserted here for convenience of reference by Head Teachers.

On page 61 is a table setting out the numbers of notifications of alleged infectious disease among school children, or in houses in which school children live, received from schools by the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

It will be noted that from some departments no returns were received; this must not be taken as indicating that no infectious disease occurred among the children of those schools.

For the past two years an effort has been made to reduce the number of cases of Diphtheria occurring among school children by the systematic taking of swabs by the Nurses, of all children who have been notified as suffering from Diphtheria, and of all contacts with such cases, before their return to school. This is specially called for in this disease, in that although the illness may be quite trivial in severity and duration, the infection is very indefinite in time, sometimes lasting for months.

The following figures represent the number of swabs that have been taken in this way during the year:—

Number of Swabs taken	...	...	...	...	278
Negative results	...	...	...	...	249
Positive results	...	...	...	...	27
No growth, repeat desired	...	...	...	...	2

(h) PERSONAL HYGIENE.

This matter has been dealt with under various preceding headings.

EDUCATION (PROVISION OF MEALS) ACT, 1906.

The following information concerning this matter has been kindly furnished by Mr. A. E. Robinson, the Superintendent Attendance Officer:—

“There has been practically no demand for free meals for nearly twelve months.

The Frederick Bird Centre closed on Feb. 27th, 1915.

The Broad Street Centre closed on April 10th, 1915.

The Spon Street Centre closed on April 24th, 1915.

The Wheatley Street Centre closed on May 22nd, 1915.

When the Centres closed there was a daily average of three children per Centre, each receiving meals, viz.:—

2 at Frederick Bird Centre.

3 at Broad Street Centre.

5 at Spon Street Centre.

4 at Wheatley Street Centre.

The work of the School Canteen for the last twelve months has been very small, the only meals supplied, beyond dinners at the Open-Air Class at Centaur Road School, being a few at the Spon Street and Wheatley Street Centres. These dinners have been prepared and supplied in the Cookery Centres.

The total number of dinners supplied since the closing of the Centres was 350, a daily average of two children.”

(i) MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

There is accommodation at the Special School at Wheatley Street for 72 children; and latterly this School has been full.

In the absence of Dr. Newton, in order as far as possible to retain the same standard of mental deficiency for the admissions

to, or exclusion from, this School, I have undertaken to see personally all children prior to admission or discharge. Owing to the frequent changes in past years in the occupancy of the post of Assistant School Medical Officer, most of the children in the school have come under my observation from time to time. The Regulations of the Board of Education, made under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, and the various certificates required under that Act are somewhat complicated. The procedure adopted in regard to admissions to the school is to rely in the first place on information supplied by Head Teachers. Each of these is supplied with a form for use in the case of any child he or she may think should be admitted to the school. The form in use is as under :—

This Form to be filled up by Teacher of ordinary School sending child to be examined with a view to admission to Special Class.

CITY OF COVENTRY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

.....School.Department.
..... 191

-
1. Name of Child
 2. Address
 3. Age Exact date of Birth.....
 4. How long has the child attended School?
 5. What is the appearance of the child—stupid or bright?
 6. Is the child: (a) Well behaved? (d) Mischievous?.....
(b) Reasonable? (e) Spiteful?.....
(c) Obedient?
 7. Are the habits of the child correct and cleanly?
 8. Are the propensities of the child peculiar or dangerous?.....
 9. What is the mental capacity of the child?
 - (a) Observation
 - (b) Imitation
 - (c) Attention and Response
 - (d) Memory
 - (e) Reading
 - (f) Writing
 - (g) Calculation
 - (h) Colour.....
 - (i) Special tastes
 10. Is the child affectionate or otherwise?
 11. Does the child appear to have the ordinary discernment of right and wrong?

12. Has the child any physical defect? If so, state
13. Has the child any moral defect?
14. Has the child been in regular attendance? If not, state why
15. Have you any other information bearing on the case?.....
16. Home circumstances, &c.....

Signed.....

Head Teacher.

N.B.—In filling up this Form avoid general terms such as "fair," "moderate," &c., and say in the simplest terms what the Scholar can do.

Soon after the receipt of this the parent is invited to bring the child up to be medically examined. A child may not be admitted to this School unless it is certified by a certifying officer, approved by the Board of Education under Section 1 (3) of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, as a child who, not being an imbecile and not being merely dull or backward, is defective—that is to say, is incapable, by reason of mental defect, of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in an ordinary public elementary school, but is not incapable by reason of such defect of receiving benefit from instruction in a special school.

In the event of a child being certified as fit for admission to the Special School, arrangements are made with the Head Teacher for admission.

Arrangements are made for an examination of all the children attending the School at least once per year; special cases are examined oftener; this is done with a view to ascertaining in each case (1) whether the child can be discharged from the Special School on the ground that he or she has attained such a mental condition as to be fit to attend an ordinary elementary school; (2) whether he or she is incapable of receiving further benefit from instruction in a Special School (Schedule D of Model Arrangements); or (3) whether he or she cannot be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of the other children (Schedule E of Model Arrangements).

The definitions of defectives of various classes are not precise or scientific, and probably can never be so; the classes merge into one another, and it is often difficult to classify a defective satisfactorily. The definitions adopted by the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, are as follows:—

- (a) Idiots ; that is to say, persons so deeply defective in mind from birth or from an early age as to be unable to guard themselves against common physical dangers ;
- (b) Imbeciles ; that is to say, persons in whose case there exists from birth or from an early age mental defectiveness not amounting to idiocy, yet so pronounced that they are incapable of managing themselves or their affairs, or in the case of children, of being taught to do so ;
- (c) Feeble-minded persons ; that is to say, persons in whose case there exists from birth or from an early age mental defectiveness not amounting to imbecility, yet so pronounced that they require care, supervision, and control for their own protection or for the protection of others, or in the case of children, that they by reason of such defectiveness appear to be permanently incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in ordinary schools ;
- (d) Moral imbeciles ; that is to say, persons who from an early age display some permanent mental defect, coupled with strong vicious or criminal propensities, on which punishment has had little or no deterrent effect.

In certain cases it becomes the duty of the Education Committee to " notify " defective children to the local Mental Deficiency Committee, who then become responsible for their supervision or control ; such children are those (1) who have been ascertained to be incapable by reason of mental defect of receiving benefit or further benefit in special schools or classes, or who cannot be instructed in a special school or class without detriment to the interests of the other children, or as respects whom the Board of Education certify that there are special circumstances which render it desirable that they should be dealt with under this Act by way of supervision or guardianship ; (2) who on or before attaining the age of sixteen are about to be withdrawn or discharged from a special school or class, and in whose case the local education authority are of opinion that it would be to their benefit that they should be sent to an institution or placed under guardianship.

In such case the following certificate (Schedule F of the Model Arrangements of Board of Education) has to be completed and forwarded with a copy of the appropriate medical certificate

(Schedule B, C, D or E of Model Arrangements of Board of Education) to the Mental Deficiency Committee.

Except in the case of children who are certified as idiots, imbeciles, or moral imbeciles, copies of the reports of the certifying officer, in respect of children certified as being incapable, by reason of mental defect, of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a special school, or of being instructed in a special school without detriment to the interests of the other children, have to be forwarded to the Board of Education, and if, after consideration of the reports, the Board so requires, the Education Committee have to submit to the Board, for determination, the question whether the names and addresses of the children should be notified to the Mental Deficiency Committee. In the event of the Board offering no observations in regard to such notification, or determining in favour of notification, the names and addresses of the children have to be notified on the approved form to the Mental Deficiency Committee, and the certificates of the certifying officer (Schedules C, D, or E of Model Arrangements), and the medical record cards of the children, together with such other reports upon the children as may have been obtained, have to be forwarded with the notification.

In the case of a child reported by the Head Teacher of the Special School or other responsible person as requiring supervision or guardianship owing to unfavourable home conditions, or other special circumstances, but who is certified by the certifying officer as being not incapable of receiving benefit from instruction in a special school (Schedule B of Model Arrangements) the Education Committee having the report before them have to decide whether the name and address of the child should be "notified" to the Mental Deficiency Committee, or arrangements made for the child's admission to a residential school for the mentally defective, or that no action should be taken. When it is proposed to notify such a case, the special circumstances have to be reported to the Board of Education, and if the Board certify that the circumstances render it desirable that the child should be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Act by way of supervision or guardianship, the name and address of the child have to be notified on the approved form to the Mental Deficiency Committee, and any reports that may have been obtained have to be forwarded with the notification.

In the case of a child reported by the Head Teacher of the Special School or other responsible person, as being about to be withdrawn, or discharged from the Special School, on or before attaining the age of sixteen, and in whose case it is considered that it would be to his benefit that he should be sent to an institution or placed under guardianship, under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act, similar certificates and reports have to be prepared and presented to the Education Committee, who have to decide whether or not the name and address of the child should be notified; and if this is decided in the affirmative, the certificates and reports obtained have to be sent to the Mental Deficiency Committee.

The Regulations of the Board of Education provide for cases where the opinion of the certifying officer and the Education Committee are at variance, when the case may be referred to the Board of Education for determination. Further provisions exist to meet the case of a child who, in addition to being mentally defective, is also blind and deaf.

Schedule F under the Model Regulations, which is required prior to the consideration of the notification of defective children, is as follows :—

SCHEDULE F.

Form of Report on Child examined for Mental Deficiency.

I. NAME OF CHILD (in full) .....	.....
Address .....	.....
Date of Birth ... ... ... .....	.....
School (if any) .. ... ... .....	.....
Local Education Authority ... ... .....	.....
II. PARTICULARS OF HOME CONDITIONS, ENVIRONMENT, SCHOOL, ATTENDANCE, AND OTHER FACTORS ... }	.....
III. FAMILY HISTORY (in regard to history of mental defect, epilepsy, alcoholism, etc.) ... ... ... ... ... ... }	.....
IV. PERSONAL HISTORY :—	
(a) Constitutional Defects, Injury at Birth, Malnutrition, Rickets, Congenital Syphilis, etc. ... ... .....	.....
(b) Diseases of Childhood ... ... .....	.....
(c) Commencement of Teething ... .....	.....
(d) Walking ... ... ... ... .....	.....
(e) Speech ... ... ... ... .....	.....

V. PHYSICAL CONDITIONS:—

- (a) General (results of routine medical inspection)
- (b) Special—
- (1) Speech—Defective articulation
 - (2) Sight—Blindness, total or partial, errors of refraction
 - (3) Hearing—Deaf-mutism, partial deafness, partial mutism
 - (4) Nose and throat—Enlarged tonsils, adenoids, mouth breathing
 - (5) Control of spinal reflexes and of salivation
- (c) Stigmata—
- (1) General retardation—Cretinoid development
 - (2) C r a n i u m — Microcephaly, hydrocephaly, asymmetry, rickets, imperfect closure of fontanelles, simple head measurement
 - (3) Hair—Double and treble vortices, wiry or supple
 - (4) Face—Irrregularity of features
 - (5) Lower jaw—Protruding or receding
 - (6) Eyes—Mongoloid—presence of epicanthic fold
 - (7) Ears—Size, setting, conformation, lateral symmetry, size of lobes, attachment of lobe to the cheek, supernumerary lobules
 - (8) Tongue—Enlarged, furrowed, papillæ enlarged
 - (9) Teeth—I r r e g u l a r, absent, enlarged incisors
 - (10) Palate—Arched, narrow
 - (11) Fingers—Webbed, clubbed, defective in number or shape, supernumerary digits
 - (12) Limbs—Excessive length of upper limbs

VI. MENTAL CONDITIONS:—

[*N.B.*—In assessing mental conditions, the tests designed by Binet and Simon are recommended.]

(a) Reactions of Motor Mechanism—

- (1) Formation of Motor Ideas. (Execution of simple movements from imitation)
- (2) Storage of Motor Ideas. (Execution of simple familiar command by word of mouth)
- (3) Power of control, initiative, purpose, and concentration. Success of Motor output. (Execution of familiar complex movement)

- (4) Motor Incompetence. Attitude in standing—position of head, spine, knees. Gait. Position of arms, hands, fingers, in horizontal extension. General balance
- (5) Motor Instability, (Habits). Rocking of body, rubbing hands, spitting, biting nails, or licking lips
- (6) Motor Disturbance. Tremors (face, hand, tongue), Chorea, Epilepsy, Aphasia, Hemiplegia
- (b) Reactions resulting from Sensory Stimulation—
 - 1) Attention (colour, shape, size, smell)
 - (2) Formation of Memory Images :
 - (a) Recognition (objects, sounds)
 - (b) Recollection
 - (3) Association of Ideas
 - (4) Judgment (for example : length, size, distance)
 - (5) Relationship (similarity, contrast, symbolism)
 - (6) General concepts (possession, self-protection, purpose, concentration, initiative)
- (c) Emotional conditions—Interest, excitement, aggression, co-operation, affection, etc. (positive or negative phases)
- (d) Tests of Intelligence—
 - (1) Description of pictures, models, objects, familiar events
 - (2) Letters, words, reading (word blindness)
 - (3) Counting, manipulation of simple numbers, simple money values
 - (4) Writing
 - (5) Manual Tests
- (e) Will Power as tested under the above headings
- (f) Moral characteristics not recorded in (a)—(e)

VII. DIAGNOSIS.

- (a) Physically defective (stating defect)
- (b) Blind or partially blind
- (c) Deaf-mute or semi-mute or semi-deaf
- (d) Epileptic
- (e) Merely dull or backward
- (f) Mentally defective (feeble-minded)... ..
- (g) Imbecile
- (h) Moral Imbecile
- (i) Idiot

[In this group the symbols (a) to (i) are intended to be correlated when necessary].

VIII. TREATMENT RECOMMENDED:—

- (With any necessary notes as to after-care, custody, and the degree and character of manual training and ordinary school teaching likely to be advisable)
- (1) An ordinary public elementary school (with or without particular supervision or modification of curriculum)
- (2) A special class for dull or backward children
- (3) A special school (state whether day or residential is recommended)
- (4) Unsuitable for a special school
- Signature of the Medical Officer
- Date.....

Enough has been said to indicate that the requirements of the Act and its Regulations are somewhat complicated.

Up to the end of the year the names and addresses of five children had been notified to the Mental Deficiency Committee.

At the end of the year there were 75 children on the School Register (37 boys and 38 girls). Thirteen were admitted during the year and thirteen left. Of these latter four had reached the age-limit of 16; three were excluded as being imbecile; one was transferred to a Deaf and Dumb Institution; three left at the age of 14, it being thought that they were fit for some work; and one left on the parent's request until older and better able to look after himself.

(k) MISCELLANEOUS.

Ninety-seven teachers, pupil teachers, and scholarship candidates have been examined by Dr. Power during the year.

Although from the preceding report it may be clear that the work of medical inspection and treatment has been considerably interfered with by the prevailing war conditions, yet I think it is a matter of congratulation that this interference has not been greater.

E. H. SNELL,

School Medical Officer.

10a, Hay Lane,
Coventry.

May 18th, 1916.

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CITY OF COVENTRY.

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

1915

- SCARLET FEVER.
- * DIPHTHERIA.
- TYPHOID FEVER.

WHITMORE PARK

FOLESHILL PARISH

